The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 272.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—General Sherman had an interview with the President on Monday.

—The result of the general election in Newfoundland is a majority of five for the Carter Government.

—Simon Richter, a switchman on the L. P. & C. R. R., was fatally injured on Monday by falling from the top of a freight train.

—A gentleman extensively engaged in the breadstuffs business, and formerly President of the New York Produce Exchange, has suspended.

—It is said the Spanish Consul at Bayonne, France, has been recalled on account of his excessive zeal and his exaggerated reports to his Government.

—The Albany (*N. Y.*) *Argus* gives the complete official vote of the State on Governor, as follows: Tilden, 416,343; Dix, 361,406; Clarke, 10,214; Tilden over Dix, 54,937.

—The Mobile & Montgomery Railroad was sold on Monday by order of the Chancery Court. It was bought by the first mortgage bondholders for $3,022,000. This saves the State from all loss.

—A dispatch from Lexington, Ky., says Ku-Klux on Sunday night, ten miles from that place, near Athens, shot and wounded a negro slightly, and shot and probably mortally wounded Dr. Steve Easton.

—The steamship Darien cleared from New Orleans on the 11th with 2,254 bales of cotton for Hamburg. She is now lying at Magnolia plantation, fifty miles below that city, with the cotton on fire.

—The Alabama Legislature met on Monday. A quorum was present in both Houses. Mr. Anderson, of Mobile, Democrat, was elected Speaker of the House. The Democrats have sixty-four and the Republicans thirty-six members. The vote will probably be counted for State officers on Friday.

—Returns from the Ninth district of Kentucky, which is situated in the mountains, come in very slowly. Enough have been received to insure the election of J. D. White, Republican candidate for Congress, by about 500 majority. The remaining nine Democratic candidates have been elected by majorities ranging from 100 to 7,000.

—The longshoremen in New York are on a strike. In the evening the strikers became riotous, and attacked the agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company with stones, injuring him quite severely. A body of Italians proceeding to work were dispersed by the rioters with stones, bludgeons, &c. The police finally drove the strikers away.

—The North Carolina Legislature met on Monday, and organized. Col. R. F. Winfield was elected President of the Senate. This virtually makes him Lieutenant Governor of the State, owing to the recent death of Gov. Caldwell. John L. Robinson was elected Speaker of the House. The House stands 84 Democrats, 34 Republicans and 2 Independents; and the Senate 38 Democrats and 12 Republicans.

—On Sunday night the first train over the cut off from Athens to Parkersburg, on the Marietta Railroad, arrived at the latter city. This cut off shortens the distance between Cincinnati and Parkersburg ten miles. It extends from Athens to Parkersburg, a distance of thirty-two miles. The old line from Marietta to Athens will hereafter be operated principally as a freight line.

—The Baptist ministers of Boston held a lively meeting on Monday to condemn the action of certain of their number who passed, in convention, two weeks ago, resolutions endorsing the action of the Long Island Baptist Association in disfellowshiping the Lee Avenue Baptist Church for open communion pratices. Considerable feeling was manifested, and quite a split upon the question has occurred. Positive action was deferred.

—A Baglad (Fla.) dispatch says: "We have gotten through with three days' excitement on account of frauds attempted by the Canvassing Board of the election returns. They made returns giving the Republican candidate for the Legislature a majority of two votes. The citizens of Milton and the adjoining county rose in arms and demanded a re-canvass, which resulted in giving the Conservative candidate 121 majority. All business was suspended for three days. Everything is quiet now."

THE STOLEN BOY.

A Child Answering the Description of Charlie Brewster Ross Discovered in West Virginia.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., November 16.—A few weeks ago a man and woman, traveling on foot through the country, stopped over night at a family named McCarmas, near Barboursville, W. Va. Next morning they left before day, without taking the boy. McCarmas, not wanting him, gave him to the family of W. W. Peyton. This boy answers the description of Charlie Brewster Ross, abducted from Philadelphia in July last. His hair has been cut close, but is of a light color; eyes hazel; has a peculiar look, which is not exactly cross-eyed; shades them with his arm when looking up, is three feet and an inch or two in height, and about four years old. He had part of an unbleached Panama hat on. The body is perfectly formed, skin very fair, except a scar of a burn on the right arm, which might have been done to efface vaccination marks; eyebrows very light, eyey-lashes long for so young a boy; speaks some words plain, others not. To the question: "What pony did mamma drive," answered "Polly." He said George Sloopee, or some such name, lived next door. His sister's name is Joanna, and brother's name Walter. He said his brother was put out of the carriage and he taken off. Many who have compared the boy with the photograph of Ross say the features of both correspond. Peyton says he will give the boy up for $5,000.

Church Troubles in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 16.—Rev. Saml. R. Wilson, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this city, published a card in the daily papers a few days ago, making bitter strictures upon the action of the Louisville Presbytery in investigating certain troubles in the church, denouncing Dr. Stuart Robinson and other individual members of the Presbytery, and also Messrs. Watterson and Haldeman, editor and business manager of the *Courier Journal*, for alleged injustice done by that paper to him. At a meeting of the Presbytery to-day, a resolution was passed demanding that Dr. Wilson make an humble apology to that body for the strictures in his card, and giving him until to-morrow morning to present such apology, with the alternative of denying him the right to participate further in the proceedings of the Presbytery.

Father Gerdemann, the Eloping Priest.

PHILADELPHIA, November 16.—Father Gerdemann had a preliminary examination at the Police Court to-day, and was held in $10,000 bail to await trial for embezzlement. The bail was promptly supplied, and he was liberated. Several prominent members of the Young Men's Christian Association were present to furnish bail.

THE OIL BUSINESS.

The Production More Than the Demand.

The Titusville *Courier* takes a decidedly gloomy view of the prospects of the oil trade. Irretrievable ruin is predicted and over-production is alleged to be the cause. It says the total exports of petroleum from New York and Philadelphia, during the week ending November 9, 1874, were only 63,979 barrels, crude equivalent, or 9,425 barrels a day. The charters for oil exports at that date were, in crude equivalent, 180,681 barrels. The exports of oil this fall are falling off with unusual rapidity. For the week ending November 9, last year the exports from New York and Philadelphia were 124,562 barrels, or nearly twice what they were for the same time this year. Those who have followed the figures, which we have given from time to time this season, will recollect that until recently the exports of oil this year, up to the date named, were considerably larger than for the same time last year. But up to the 9th inst. the exports from New York and Philadelphia this year are 138,986 barrels less than those for the same time last year. Last year at this time the export trade in petroleum decreased very rapidly; now it threatens to give way entirely. At the present rate of production and of shipments there will be in the Oil Region on the first day of January next over four million barrels of oil. And from present indications the rate of production at that time will be upon the increase. There are to-day over one hundred wells going down as fast as steam, labor and machinery can sink them. Leases are being given out, drilling implements purchased, contracts made with laborers about as numerously as ever at this season of the year."

FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN.

Destructive Storms in Cuba.

Cremation Forbidden in Saxony.

Religious Riots in Poland.

FRANCE.

An Advocate of a Personal Septennate.

PARIS, November 16.—M. Emile de Girardin has assumed the direction of the newspaper *La France*. In his salutatory he announces that the paper will advocate the maintenance of a personal septennate until the year 1880; the continuance of the present Assembly until then, but to be renewed in part twice a year; the holding of general elections in March, 1880, for a Constituent Assembly, to sit four months; an appeal to the nation in July, 1880, for a ratification of the new constitution; and a general election for a new Assembly the same year.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Chilian Consul at Mendoza Arrested.

MENDOZA, Argentine Republic, November 16.—The Chilian Consul in this city has been arrested and the arms torn down from the consulate. It is believed this action was taken because the Consul sympathized with the insurgents.

The Civil War Ended.

PARIS, November 16.—A special to *La Liberte*, dated Montevideo, November 11, positively affirms that the civil war in the Argentine Republic has ended with a compromise, by the terms of which Avellaneda resigns the Presidency, and new elections are to be held shortly.

RUSSIA.

Riots in Poland.

VIENNA, November 16.—Riots have recently occurred at several points in Poland on account of the forcible introduction by the Government of Church reform, and the appointment of priests by imperial authority. A number of newly-appointed priests have been maltreated by mobs. The local Governments at the points of disturbance have been reinforced by troops from Warsaw, and a number of rioters have been arrested.

Affairs in Shiva.

LONDON, November 17.—Advices from Russian advance posts on the Amu Daria report that Col. Ivanoff is preparing to cross the river with an armed force to punish the marauding Turcoman tribes, which the Khan of Khiva is unable to control.

ITALY.

Election of Deputies.

ROME, November 16.—Ricasoli Peruzzi, La Marmera and Garibaldi have been elected to the Chamber of Deputies. The last named was returned by two districts of this city, but was defeated in Milan. The Republican agitator, Saffie, was defeated in three districts and elected in one, Rimmio. Up to this time 122 members of the Right have been returned, against fifty-four of the Left.

Railway Collision.

In a railway collision, near Bologne, one person was killed and forty injured.

GERMANY.

Count von Arnim.

BERLIN, November 16.—The physicians of Count von Arnim say that regular open air exercise is indispensable for the restoration of his nervous system. The city tribunal has withdrawn the direct police supervision over the Count, but he is ordered to remain at home. The trial has been set down for the seventh proximo.

Cremation Forbidden in Saxony.

DRESDEN, November 16.—The Government of Saxony has forbidden the practice of cremation here.

FRANCE.

The Spanish Frontier Unguarded.

PARIS, November 16.—The local authorities on the border complain that the Spaniards do not attempt to guard the frontier.

Marshal Bazaine.

who sailed from Southampton on the 9th inst. on the steamer Neva, landed at Lisbon. It is understood that his destination is Madrid, where he intends to reside as a private individual. He is expected to arrive there next Thursday.

CUBA.

Destructive Rainstorms.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, November 11.—Heavy storms of rain have swept this end of the island. Railroads were washed away. Large quantities of sugar cane all over the country have been leveled. The towns of Sauna and Tanamo, on the north coast, were flooded, and cattle, goods and houses swept away. Some loss of life by the floods is reported.

SPAIN.

Carlists Soliciting Amnesty.

MADRID, November 16.—Several bands of Carlists in the northeastern provinces have solicited amnesty.

The Carlists have reoccupied Estella.

LONDON, November 17.—A special to the *Standard* from Hendaye says the Carlist forces have returned to Irun, and are stationed around the town.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, November 16, 1874.

Supreme Court Decisions.

The Supreme Court to-day rendered the following decisions:

Woodson et al. vs. Murdock et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Missouri. This was a proceeding on the part of the proper officers of the State to enforce an alleged lien on the property of the Pacific Railroad Company, arising from certain advances made by the State to aid in the completion of the road. The decree before was in favor of the company, awarding an injunction to restrain further proceedings, and it is here affirmed.

State of Maryland versus the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. The points on this case have been several times stated. The State claimed the balance of the interest said to be due from the company equal to the difference between gold and legal tenders at the dates on which certain payments were made. The company asserted that there was no contract for payment in gold, and it was so decided below. This view is affirmed here, the Court saying that there is no just ground for the implication that the company assumed to pay its dues to the State in gold or in any other money than in money generally, and the fact that the company did pay the State interest in sterling funds in London down to 1865 cannot change the construction of the contract.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

Arrests for Altering Election Returns.

NEW ORLEANS, November 16.—N. Underwood, Supervisor of Registration, and Cohen, Clerk of Court of St. James Parish, were arrested to-day by Deputy United States Marshal Flood, charged with being engaged in altering election returns in the room where the parties were arrested on Ratusparti street. A quantity of tally sheets, statements of votes, several thousand Republican tickets, and a seal of St. James parish, were found. Commissioner Craig bound the parties over in $1,000 each to appear. Underwood and Cohen both assert that the only purpose in view was to make out copies of the returns to file with the Clerk of Court of the parish, as required by law.

The woman in whose house Underwood and Cohen were arrested states that six persons worked there all night for four nights. The Conservatives believe they were making up returns for the parishes that were not promptly reported. The returns from St. James and several other parishes have not yet been delivered to the Returning Board.

The Returning Board.

John M. Sandigel was to-day elected member of the Returning Board, vice Longstreet resigned. The board is progressing slowly in the count. They have reached the ninth poll in the Second ward of the city. In almost every poll return the board find something informal as regards certification, upon which discussions arise. The members of the board seem to be strict constructionists as to the application of the election law. The Conservatives charge that supervisors have intentionally failed in many cases to properly certify.

The Natchitoches Prisoners.

BAYOU SARA, November 16.—The Sabine passed down to-day with the Natchitoches prisoners on board.

Arrests in Coushatta.

MINDEN, November 16.—New arrests are being made daily. It is dangerous to come to Coushatta.

Meeting of the Stockholders of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, November 16.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was held to-day. The report shows the earnings of the company to be $14,947,090, and the expenses $9,416,650; net earnings $5,670,626. The surplus fund of the company on the 30th of September, 1874, was $32,144,160, and the entire mortgage indebtedness, including a loan made in January last of £2,000,000 in currency and sterling, $29,061,584. The excess of the surplus fund over the entire mortgage indebtedness is $3,082,505. The earnings this year in comparison with the last fiscal year decreased $558,888, and the working expenses $642,152, making a comparative increase in the net profits of $82,264.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

Our Irish Correspondent Taken to Task for His Statements Concerning These "Evangelists."

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

NEW BRIGHTON, PA., November 16, 1874.

I am just in receipt of your daily of this morning, and upon examining its contents, my eye was attracted by your "Irish Letter," with its striking caption, "Moody and Sankey," which I have read carefully, and with considerable surprise. Please give me space in your columns to correct some very grave and uncalled for misrepresentations in the letter, which not only does the individual—Mr. Sankey—great injustice, but as well is calculated to mislead the great majority of your readers.

As to the general strictures of your correspondent on the manner of conducting the meetings referred to by Messrs. Moody and Sankey, and their effect on those who attend them, I know but little more than the information obtained through papers received from England—mostly religious—reporting the doings of these "Evangelists." The religious people of Great Britain, look upon the work of these gentlemen, as most timely for the good of the people of their country, and regard them as pure, unselfish spiritual teachers, and it is learned from the papers received, that thousands of souls have been converted, the great majority of whom are leading correct lives, and all are improved in general morals by their acceptance of the teaching at the meetings. The work being done, seems to be somewhat similar to that done by the Wesleys, Whitefield and others in England, and in this country by Asbury and a host of earnest, good men and women in all the churches, who have earnestly labored to correct the immoralities of the times, and arouse from the unhappy condition of their countrymen.

"W. K." seems very much surprised and disgusted, on account of several things incidental to these meetings, which shows plainly enough that his experience in that line is very limited. It is not an unusual thing for all the people to be found talking about and commenting upon religious meetings when they are in progress. There is not a town in the United States but has such an experience every year or two, and such expressions as "splendid," "amusing," &c., are as common as the meetings, and excite no comment from any source, simply showing that the people are interested. The whole tenor of his letter would lead one to suppose that the meetings were mere "shows," to afford the populace amusement, while the fact is, that they are among the grandest spiritual revivals that the world has ever witnessed. Mr. Moody's character, intelligence, and ability need no eulogium from this pen, as every intelligent American knows that he is in every sense an able and acceptable speaker. Chicago, his home, always gave him intelligent and large audiences, who accepted him as an earnest, good man.

However, it is not my object to defend Mr. Moody's reputation, as it needs no defence, but to correct a misrepresentation, or two regarding Mr. Sankey. Your correspondent very fairly describes the personal appearance of Mr. S., the power of his voice, but steps a little out of his way, to say of him, that he is agent for the sale of the American organ, upon which he plays while he is singing. Further along, in speaking of Mr. Moody's appearance, and that he "performed" in America, he again steps out of his way to say, that "Mr. Sankey did, too, (performed) I believe, but it was then with blackened face as one of Unsworth's Minstrels," than which a grosser misrepresentation could not be made, not having even the appearance of truth. I take it that some one has been imposing on "W. K." and that he did not mean the words as his own.

I have had the pleasure of an intimate, personal acquaintance with Ira D. Sankey for over nine years, and I refer by his history and life pretty well. Worked with him in an office for one year, and in that time and since, we have been to each other, what is usually termed "bosom friends." He is a son of Hon. David Sankey, of New Castle, Lawrence county, this State, was born and raised in that county, and has continuously lived there, until his connection with Mr. Moody, some three or four years ago. I never heard a single person, his native town speak aught but good in his behalf, and he was universally esteemed and loved by every one who knew him. For several years he was the leader of a choir in the M. E. Church at New Castle, and an active worker in that society. He was not obtrusive nor officious, but was rather looked upon as a modest gentleman, unconscious to a great degree of the genius dormant in him. He is a noble specimen of a man, physically, morally and mentally. He is full of energy and spirit. Happening one day to be detained in New Brighton on business, he heard the strains of an organ at the house of a friend, and went in. After retiring from the house, he made the remark that it was the finest toned organ that he ever sang with, and expressed a desire to exchange his own for one like it. It seemed to be peculiarly fitted to accompany his voice. Afterward, when he concluded to devote his life to song, he purchased one and has used it since. Of course, his use of it advertises the organ, but that Mr. Sankey uses his noble powers of song to introduce and sell organs, is incorrect and "not like him."

The other misrepresentation, that he has acted in minstrel shows, has not the foundation of truth. He has never been away from home for any length of time, until his connection with Mr. Moody, and until that time, since 1862, held an unimportant government office at New Castle, which kept him there, not permitting his absence for more than two or three days. Prior to that time, he lived at home in New Castle with his father. No attention would have been paid to the "Ireland Letter," were it not that your paper reaches the homes and firesands of intelligent, honest farmers and workingmen who do not know Mr. Sankey except as a great singer, and who would be prejudiced against him by the statements of that letter.

Mr. S. is at the head of his profession, has no superior among male singers in America, and is a representative American "boy." A christian gentleman should not be misrepresented, and his motives impugned, as above, without good cause. Let your readers be assured that Mr. Sankey never did sing or act with minstrels, does not use his great powers merely to introduce himself as an agent for the sale of organs, but that he is an earnest, whole souled Christian man, who desires to do good, and who is spending his life on a salary that many good organ agents would scorn to be content with.

F. S. R.

WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., November 16, 1874.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	30.56	42	91	Calm	Foggy.
2 P. M.	30.44	49	57	E.	Foggy.
9 P. M.	30.35	48	70	E.	Foggy.

Mean Barometer, 30.42.
Mean Thermometer, 46.
Highest Thermometer, 55.
Lowest Thermometer, 40.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 16, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was light rain, thermometer 59; Cincinnati, light rain, thermometer 59; Davenport, Iowa, threatening, thermometer 56; Fort Gibson, cloudy, thermometer 59; Indianapolis, light rain, thermometer 56; Keokuk, light rain, thermometer 52; La Crosse, cloudy, thermometer 42; Leavenworth, cloudy, thermometer 45; Louisville, light rain, thermometer 59; Memphis, light rain, thermometer 61; Nashville, Tenn., cloudy, thermometer 64; Omaha, Neb., cloudy, thermometer 31; Pittsburgh, foggy, thermometer 48; Shreveport, light rain, thermometer 64; St. Louis, Mo., cloudy, thermometer 60; St. Paul, cloudy, thermometer 34; Vicksburg, Miss., cloudy, thermometer 66; Yankton, D. T., cloudy, thermometer 29; North Platte, clear, thermometer 19.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M. Nov. 17, 1874.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For New England and the Middle States, increasing cloudiness, and rain in the interior, with rising temperature, easterly or southerly winds, and falling barometer.

THE EXPRESS ROBBERY.

$45,000 Said to be the Amount Lost—The Chief Plotter Captured.

CINCINNATI, November 16.—The amount of the loss to the American Express by yesterday's robbery is now put at $45,000. Last night at midnight to this morning nearly the same was reported variously from $6,000 to $80,000. Probably $50,000 is nearer the true amount. $100,000 was put up for Chicago in two safes, instead of one, for greater security. The Chicago package is said to have contained $30,000. Abe Monroe, the messenger, who is supposed to have been the chief plotter, and who played for the cigars with the watchman yesterday, and was left alone in the room with the watchman went out to bring the cigars, arrived from Indianapolis to-day, and is under guard in a private room. George Black, one of the men who carried the trunk out, and the son of a lawyer in this city, has been arrested. The trunk containing the chest was carried out right before the office watchman and two of the metropolitan police, who happened to be in the office at the time. It is now stated on good authority that this same trick was attempted before in that office without success.

Intelligence has been received here to-night of the arrest in or near Chicago of a third party suspected of complicity in the robbery. No clue to the safe or its contents, or to the express wagon and horse, both of which were hired in this city, has been found. The affair excites much interest here.

SECOND EDITION

THE ARKANSAS TROUBLE.

The Sheriff Fails to Find Smith.

Governor Garland's Course Approved by the Legislature.

The Publisher of the Pretender's Proclamation Discharged.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., November 16.—Capt. Jno. G. Price, of the *Republican*, who was arrested on Saturday charged with conspiracy with V. V. Smith and Edward Wheeler to overturn the State Government, was brought before Judge Clendennin, at the Chambers, this morning. After hearing the testimony the Judge discharged Price on the ground that while the evidence showed a conspiracy, it did not sufficiently convict Price with it to hold him.

A Vain Search.

The Sheriff returned his writ, stating that he had been unable to find Smith or Wheeler. Doubts exist in the minds of many as to whether Smith or Wheeler are in the city.

The Legislature Notified.

Governor Garland this morning sent a communication to the General Assembly, calling attention to the conspiracy, and stating what action he had taken. He asked also that the law might be so amended that he could offer a larger reward than two hundred dollars for the arrest of Smith and Wheeler.

The Legislature Approves Gov. Garland's Course.

A joint resolution was introduced approving the Governor's course, and pledging the Assembly to stand by the Executive. The matter will be finally acted on to-morrow.

The most perfect quiet and peace prevails here. If Smith has any adherents here, they do not make themselves known.

Both Sides of the Contest.

CHICAGO, November 16.—The *Evening Post* and *Mail* have special dispatches from Little Rock, from Governor Garland and Lieutenant Governor Smith, in which each presents his own side of the contest. Smith says the President will hear the case tomorrow, and thinks he will be reorganized.

Gov. Garland's Story.

Garland says: A Legislature is at work under that Constitution, and the people acquiesce in and cordially support the Government, and I intend to enforce it against all in the State who try to overturn and usurp it to the utmost of my capacity. Come down and see what a splendid Government we have. All is peace and quiet, except a half dozen people, who are trying to create a disturbance, and I am going to find them with warrants, to bring them to punishment. The main ones are secreted, and cannot as yet be found.

Another special says that the number of militia is increasing, and that undoubtedly if Smith is captured he will be assassinated.

Denial.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., November 16.—The press dispatches from Washington reporting a large assemblage of the adherents of Smith and hundreds of arrests by Garland are untrue. Only one arrest has been made this far, that of Price, of the *Republican*, and he was discharged to-day. The most perfect quiet prevails throughout the State, and there is no talk about Smith establishing a Government at Pine Bluff, Helena, or elsewhere. He is still hid.

A Reign of Terror.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—The following dispatch was received here to-night by Senator Dorsey, from Henry M. Cooper, Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Arkansas:

LITTLE ROCK, November 16.—The excitement throughout the State is increasing. White Leaguers are patroling interior towns and visiting plantations, causing the greatest consternation among the colored people, and in many instances inflicting punishment. Many editors of Republican papers have been arrested without warrant, and put in prison, charged with treason, and bail refused. The Republicans are still organizing for self-defence, and can protect themselves in large towns and thickly settled districts. They unanimously sustain Governor Smith. The people do not sustain Garland. The Congressional Committee will leave for Washington to-morrow. We hope for relief from Washington. If we cannot get that, we must fight it out.

TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

Report Regarding the Result of the Late Political Contest—What the Temperance Party Claim to Have Accomplished.

A regular meeting of the Christian Temperance Alliance was held yesterday, Mr. T. H. Rabe in the chair. Mrs. Van Horn reported the death of a young man whose family had been attended by the ladies of the Alliance. She said the money donated at the meeting on Monday last had been very thankfully received. Mrs. Black reported success in crusading and thought the ladies were accomplishing a great work in that way. After some discussion regarding the Woman's Convention, which meets soon at Cleveland, the committee appointed to report the result of the late election submitted the following:

First. The following persons, nominated on the Prohibition ticket, have been elected: Mr. John C. Newmyer, to the State Senate; Messrs. W. H. Graham, D. G. Rogers, S. Large, B. C. Christy, Joseph Hays, J. M. Irwin and Geter C. Shidle, to the Assembly. The latter two, though not regularly nominated by the Prohibition party, nevertheless, suitable temperance men, and their names were printed on our tickets. Their election is due in a great measure to the effect of the Temperance party. Mr. W. G. Hawkins, Jr., was elected Judge of the Orphans' Court, and Mr. W. G. Weddell, County Commissioner.

Second. The Prohibition party, as a new and unexpected element in the Congress, has confused the plans of rings, and thus indirectly promoted the election of some who are reported to be good, reliable temperance men, as for instance Mr. James H. Hopkins and Alex. G. Cochran, to Congress. Also Mr. Edward A. Montooth to the office of District Attorney.

Third. It has resulted in great prospective advantages to our party. In two ways it has shown the people of Allegheny county that the new party holds the balance of power, and that it is exceedingly uncertain whether any man can be elected who does not receive its endorsement. And, beside, the result of the election has greatly astonished and rejoiced many who heretofore have had no sympathy with us. It has inspired them with confidence in the judgment, strength and efficiency of the party, and we have no hesitation in saying that our prospects are much more encouraging than at any former period in its history.

The report was received and adopted, but Messrs. Gillespie, Bryce, Black and Maxwell asked that their protest be entered on the minutes against so much of the report as referred to the name of Major Montooth. Adjourned.

A WICKED PURPOSE FOILED.

Attempt by a Negro to Outrage a Young Lady near East Liberty—He Fails and is Afterward Arrested.

Wm. Ayers, a negro, was arrested last night and is now confined in the lock-up, in East Liberty, for attempting to commit an outrage on the person of Miss Sallie McConihe, daughter of Mr. John McConihe, who resides near Homestead, in the Twenty-first ward, on the line of the Pennsylvania railroad. The young lady was on her way from school, between five and six o'clock, and had just passed through a piece of woods, between Homestead and East Liberty, and reached an open field in sight of her residence when the negro attacked her and struck her on the head with a stick. A piece of wood was fortunately somewhat decayed, and it broke under the force of the blow without injuring the young Miss, who is about sixteen years of age. The negro then caught Miss McConihe and attempted to throw her to the ground, but she is possessed of no little physical power, backed up by plenty of determination, and the rascal did not have as easy a task as he anticipated. While they were struggling, a coal miner on his way home from work hove in sight over a hill top near by, and the negro no sooner saw him than he took flight, without having accomplished his dastardly purpose. After several hours of searching he was arrested by officer Hugh McMullen, and will probably have a hearing to-day.

LEGAL LIBERALITY.

The Lawyers Take Stock in a Worthy Enterprise.

It is about time now that the other side of the picture was shown. It is true that a devotion to the material things of legal practice has not generally been ranked as one of the highways towards spiritual progress, and we have had the outgushings of liberality; but the rule is not infallible, and the record for our legal fraternity has just been brightened with a pleasant instance of good-heartedness. A few days ago, Mr. David Agnew, an attache of the Court House, circulated among the lawyers, soliciting a little aid in behalf of the Wylie Avenue U. P. church—an organization with which he is prominently connected. Whether it was the eloquence of the solicitor or the worthiness of the object has not been accurately settled, but the effect was highly satisfactory. The philanthropic basis of the legal heart seemed to have been touched, and the result was a handsome contribution, sufficient to supply the pulpit stand in the church, with all the necessary furniture of the best class. Let it be put down on the credit side for the fraternity,—which is after all, several shades lighter than it is sometimes painted.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Prospects for a Permanent Organization—The Canvassing Committee at Work—The Names thus far Received.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Canvassing Committee appointed to secure members for the Chamber of Commerce, held in the Hall in the Germania Bank building. There were twenty-five members of the Committee present, and the following names were reported:

Carnegie, Kloman & Co.
Jno. R. Young & Co.
Keystone Bridge Co.
Atlas Works.
O. McClintock & Co.
H. Childs & Co.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.
Jones & Laughlins.
Empire Grain Decorticator Co.
Houck, McCoynte & Co.
Morgan & Co.
E. Hamilton & Co.
R. W. Pier.
F. E. Schenck.
Kim & Son.
Richards & Hartley.
Myer & Armor.
Robert Abel.
F. D. Gelai.
Demmler & Bro.
Hubbard, Lippincott, Bakewell & Co.
F. W. Gerdes & Bro.
A. B. Mills.
J. H. Lotz.
Jonathan Gallagher, President.
Luther S. Kaufman.
Jesse H. Lippincott.
Brown & Co.
L. G. Graff & Co.
Reymer & Bros.
Wm. H. Scaife & sons.
J. Painter & Sons.
E. J. Waring.
H. J. & A. Stewart.
Wm. Clark & Co.
Penn. Ins. Co.
D. M. Martin.
A. D. Miller.
James H. Hopkins.
Alex. Mercure & Co.
Wm. N. Riddle.
F. W. Laughlin.
Swearingen & McCandless.
James Marshall & Co.
Phillips, Nimick & Co.
Wm. L. Jones.
Wm. G. Park.
Jas. W. Brown.
Loomis & Collard.
John R. & A. Murdock.
Wm. Graff & Co.
E. T. Draco.
C. Meyran.
Eggleston & Foster.
Jos. D. Weeks.
H. Holdship.
O. H. Harper.
R. C. Grier.
A. G. Hartje.
Wm. R. Neal.
J. Wilbank & Co.
W. C. Armor & Co.
Caughey & Hallman.
Moorhead & Co.
W. E. Schmertz & Co.
Dunlap & Co.
Josiah King.
Dilworth Bros.

It was stated that this composed but about one-third of the names already secured on the papers that were out. It is thought over three hundred members have now been secured. It was accordingly decided to hold a general meeting for final organization next Friday afternoon.

MORTUARY REPORT.

Last Week's Death Rate in the Two Cities.

Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports forty-eight deaths in the city for the week ending Saturday last, as follows:

CAUSES OF DEATH.—Alcoholism 2, accident 2, asthma 1, bronchitis 3, cancer of breast 1, cerebritis 1, consumption 5, convulsions 1, croup 1, coxalgia 1, debility 1, morbid dentition 1, diarrhea 1, typhoid fever 3, *delirii* fever 9, gastritis 1, heart, disease not specified, 2, liver, disease not specified, 1, meningitis 2, premature birth 1, pneumonitis 3, rheumatism 1, unknown 1, ulceration of bowels 1, whooping cough 3. Total 48.

COLOR.—White 47, colored 1.

SOCIAL RELATIONS.—Married 12, single 34, widows 1, widowers 1. Total 48.

AGE.—Under 1 year, 8; from 1 to 2 years, 7; 2 to 5, 5; 5 to 10, 5; 10 to 15, 1; 20 to 30, 6; 30 to 40, 5; 40 to 50, 5; 50 to 60, 2; 60 to 70, 4; 70 to 80, 1. Total, 48.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Health officer Hoch reports thirty-one deaths last week. Of this number there were twenty-nine whites and two colored. Seven of this number were children under five years of age: five of fifty years of age, and one ninety-four years of age. The deaths were from typhoid fever, and nine from typhoid fever, two from accident, the balance being from different diseases.

Manhattan.

The only *spring* bed worthy of the name. For sick and bed-ridden people it is simply incomparable.

THOMPSON & CO.,
84 Wood street.

IT IS a peculiar feature of hotel keeping, that so long as a patron is well treated, and cared for as he should be, he will always patronize the same hotel. This is especially true of the "Sherman House," Chicago. Its patrons never desert it.

ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under the several heads of "WANTS," "FOR SALE," "TO LET," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—BENCH MOULDERS, AD-dress the St. Louis Malleable Iron Co., 2106 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. no16:183

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A RESIdence in the East Liberty valley; must have an acre of ground with it, and in a desirable location. Address "JAMES C.," Box 1026, Pittsburgh P. O.

WANTED—$57.60 AGENTS' PROFITS per week. Will prove it or forfeit $500. New articles just patented. Samples sent free to all. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 267 Broadway, New York. no6:154-d&S

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW that Dr. Atwood's Office and Residence is 108 Fourth street, Allegheny City. He commenced practice in 1843. Treats every form of disease. Prices moderate and satisfaction guaranteed. no14

WANTED TO RENT—A FURNISHED or unfurnished house, with one or two acres of ground, between Fifth avenue and the Railroad and in the neighborhood of Shadyside. Best of references given. Address "J. H.," Box 0, GAZETTE office.

TO-LET.

TO-LET.—A TWO STORY BRICK Dwelling House in a central location, No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh. Possession given immediately. For terms of rent apply to A. D. SMITH, in Iron City National Bank, or at his residence, No. 17 Park street, Allegheny City.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BARBER CHAIRS AT J. S. WILLIAMSON'S Hair-dressing Saloon, 190 Federal street, Allegheny City. no14-187

FOR SALE—ENGINES,—ONE 12x24 and one 10x20 inch stroke. Engines entirely new. Will be sold at a bargain. Also, repairing of all kinds promptly attended to. HENRY FARNAN, 96 Lacock street, Allegheny City.

FOR SALE—15 ACRES LAND IN THE 19th ward, with front on Negley and Mellon avenues, near Hiland avenue. Lies handsomely, and is well adapted to sub-division. Apply to ISAAC M. PENNOCK, No. 114 Fourth avenue. oc29:131-TTHS

FOR SALE—FIVE HEAVY DRAFT HORSES, first-class in every respect and in good condition. Also, one No. 1 Buggy Horse. Will be sold cheap. Reason for selling, no further use. Inquire at stable, Isabella street, Allegheny, near Hand street bridge.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND ENGINES from 5 to 80 horse power, 30 Double Flued Boilers, one pair 20 feet by 38 inches, nearly new. JAMES HILL & CO., Cor. Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny City.

FOR SALE.
LEATHER BELTING, HOSE AND RUBBER GOODS,
At THORP & DUNN, No. 14 Market St.

FOR SALE.
ICE HOUSES,
DWELLING HOUSE AND STABLES
OF
ECLIPSE ICE CO.,
Situate on Chartiers Creek; it being one of the best localities in Allegheny county for clean and pure ice, and for sale cheap, on account of the owners being engaged in other business, and cannot attend to this. Apply to K. BLAIR & CO., no12:170 39 Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE.
Dwelling House and Grounds,
AT SHADYSIDE.

I offer at private sale my present Dwelling House, with improvements, together with Four Acres of Land, situated at Shadyside Station, on the corner of Amberson avenue and Pennsylvania Railroad.

The house is in complete order, and contains 12 rooms, together with bath room and wash house; is furnished with gas and water throughout. The other improvements consist of ice house, coal house, &c. The grounds are tastefully laid out and planted with choice fruits, in full bearing. The location convenient of access by railroad and street cars. If preferred by purchaser, I will sell the dwelling with two acres or less of ground, as may be selected.

Price moderate and terms of payment reasonable. Apply to JOHN A. BENSHAW, Corner Liberty and Ninth streets. no12:171-TTHS

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILL E R. CO.,
GENERAL OFFICES,
PITTSBURGH, November 6, 1874.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Stock Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 16th inst., and remain closed until after the annual meeting for the election of a Board of Directors, to be held on MONDAY, December 7th, proximo. J. D. WASHINGTON, Secretary. no7:165-TTHS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PIONEER
LAMP, OIL AND GLASSWARE HOUSE.
R. P. WALLACE & CO.,
No. 39 Wood

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors & Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1874:

DAILY GAZETTE.
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All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

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POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of five	1 50
Clubs of ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97⅜.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 23f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼

THE somewhat remarkable report comes from England, that shipbuilding has greatly declined in that country. This is very noticeable, but nothing is yet developed that indicates whether the causes are permanent or merely transient.

GARIBALDI evidently retains much of his old popularity in Italy. He has been returned as a member of Parliament by two of the districts in Rome, notwithstanding his declaration that he could not constantly attend the sessions of that body. We shall soon know the merits of the old revolutionary leaders as a Parliamentary orator and tactician.

THE city of Paris seems to be following the example of quite many of our American cities,—it is plunging deeply into debt. A loan of $52,000,000 is something of an item, even for one of the grandest cities in the world, particularly when the intelligence comes that it has already been practically expended,—that is, the debt is already contracted. A portion of it, however, is to be expended on the public works of the city. It is quite evident that the war with Prussia was a sad calamity to Paris, involving the loss of prestige, and the incurring of new and large debts.

OF ALL the wretched pretences for claiming the position of Governor, that of Smith, in Arkansas, excels. Garland, who was elected at the proper time, was inducted into office, Baxter peaceably turning over the office without a thought, apparently, of anything being irregular or wrong. Thereupon, Smith, Baxter's Lieutenant-Governor, whose time expired when that of his superior in office did, issued a proclamation declaring that Baxter had abandoned the office, and that this was equivalent to a resignation, and that he, Smith, is the legal Governor. Of course this is the merest balderdash, as if it were true that the new Constitution was not legally adopted, it does not follow that the non-enforcement of the old Coustitution by Baxter constitutes an abandonment, and relegates authority lunatic asylum. The fello[illegible] out in a

SHREVEPORT, Louisiana, has the undesirable reputation of proposing the assassination of every Republican declared elected by the Returning Board. At the present, owing to the manifest and extensive election frauds undeniably perpetrated by the Democrats, several of their important districts will undoubtedly be thrown out, and the probability now is that the Republicans will be generally elected. This cannot be claimed to be unfairly done, as Longstreet has resigned, and a Democrat has been elected a member of the Returning Board. But the fact that in many Districts not a single Republican vote is polled, where it is known that there are Republican votes, while the Democratic vote is in excess of the population, renders it necessary to throw those parishes out. Thus the Democrats have helped elect Republicans by the enormity of their frauds.

THE terrific strife that is developing among prominent Democrats, in this State, for the United States Senatorship, is a fresh illustration of the charm of office to the hungry politician. Wallace, the shrewd, alert, clear-headed politician is particularly active, and is really the strongest man in the race. His contestants practically exemplify this by uniting against him. If, however, they unearth his record, and publish a pamphlet against him, we venture this will be the very thing that will secure his election. The attempt to persecute a man makes him friends; and the very fact that desperate measures must be resorted to to kill him, only proves his strength. It is amazingly absurd for a party to allow one of the best men to be dragged down because some one else in the party happens to fix his eye on a position he is striving for. Friendly and fair competition is honorable, but underhanded plotting and stabbing are contemptible. We hope no Republican will be used as a tool in this contest. It is their fight, and if a Democrat must be elected, it is better for the country and the Republican party that he shall be the best they can give us.

THE New York *Evening Post* is suspiciously anxious for an early meeting of the newly elected House of Representatives, and wishes the Republicans, during the short session, to legislate in favor of this idea. The fact that the *Post* is a free trade journal, gives significance to this suggestion. We fail to see the slightest necessity for it. The appropriation bills, and all the legislation necessary to run the Government for the ensuing year, will be passed upon during the short session. Thus there will be no valid subjects for legislation that can be regarded as at all important, except those of a purely political character. It is peculiar, with these facts in mind, that there should be so much anxiety to get the Democracy in power. Certainly, it was not an impulse of honest goodness, as benevolence is not apt to take such strange turns. We fancy the real significance of all this is in the fact that the free traders already have their plans matured, and are feverishly anxious to begin operations. We know of no precedent in favor of the Republicans installing these virtuous gentlemen any sooner than need be. They are, professedly, great lovers of the Constitution,—let them abide its requirements.

THE controversy between Gladstone and Manning over the effect and scope of interpretation to be given to the dogma of infallibility, promises to attract wide-spread interest. It is very difficult, as yet, to judge of the effect of the discussion on the interests of the Catholic Church in England. The press seems to be very evenly divided, but Manning is evidently seeking to put Gladstone in the position of a persecutor, in that he is claimed to assail the Church unjustly. Gladstone affirms that the dogma of infallibility has in it the control of conscience, the struggle for temporal power, and hence tends to sap the loyalty of Catholics to the Government under which they happen to be living. This Manning denies, affirming that the dogma of infallibility was but the formulating of what had been the faith of the Church for ages, and hence carried with it no new obligations; that civil law was, and should be, respected by Catholics where it did not invade rights of conscience. Gladstone replies that what constitutes rights of conscience, or, in other words, the limit to which Catholics will respect law, is in this relegated to the Pope. Thus the controversy stands. Both the parties to the discussion are skillful debaters, and the very best showing either side is capable of receiving will be given.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

There is a very striking contrast between the surface peacefulness that prevails in Europe, and the prognostications that are so frequently made, by persons supposed to know the inner phases of political life, that there may be a terrible war at any time. Of course these prophecies mean worse than would mere croakings, as they are evidently influential in controlling the policy of several of the Governments. What are these disquieting elements, that may, at any time, precipitate war? Probably chief among these is the ambition and precedence of Germany. Her triumphs over Austria and France not only served to give her boundless confidence in herself, but inspired a feeling of contempt for other powers, which, while not obtrusively displayed, was not very carefully concealed. Her careful reorganization and rearming of her forces show that she has determined to assert and maintain the place of arbiter among the nations of Europe. Such an assumption, by any one nation, not only breaks in upon what is known as the "balance of power," but is a standing threat, such as the First Napoleon kept up, and which so continually disquieted Europe, and led to the combination that eventually accomplished his overthrow. Europe is always restive when the power of any one nation seems overshadowing.

The religious conflict going forward in Germany is another disquieting element. The influence of the Pope, crippled as it has been of late years, is still very great, and his means of disseminating that influence remains unimpaired. His ecclesiastical dignitaries, and spiritual adherents, are scattered over the continent of Europe, and together constitute the majority of the population in several countries. In the far past, the influence of the Pope was sufficient to estrange from Kings their subjects, and thus bloodless victories were gained, and Kings were humbled. While that influence is far less potent now, there is a possibility that the violent measures resorted to by Bismarck may arouse a sympathy for the Church as against the Empire that may prove seriously dangerous. This is what is feared, and none are able to forecaste the outcome of this deadly conflict. While it continues bitter, implacable and unyielding, it threatens the peace of all Europe. In the event of an open conflict, France would sympathize with, and if she deemed it prudent, would openly espouse the cause of the Pope. Austria would also sympathize in that direction; and while greater prudence would mark her councils, she would not object to re-establishing her influence among the German people. The Italian Government would, if it dare, oppose the Church.

In the meantime Russia has recently shown that her ambition which has slumbered for a while is beginning to assert itself once more. The Roumanian treaty means far more than appears on the surface. It has, for a long time, been tributary to Turkey, and occupies a very important position between the Turkish and Russian frontiers. The recently developed plan to permit it to have independent treaty relations with the great powers originated and developed by Russia, was designed to draw Roumania toward the rival of Turkey, and thus gain her sympathy and support, in case of war. As a method of weakening Turkey's hold on her dependencies, it was artful in the extreme, and successful as well. The meaning of the movement, so far as Russia is concerned, is that she wishes, in the event of war, to be ready to promptly avail herself of any opportunity that may arise to extend her possessions toward Constantinople. On her Asiatic frontier the same policy of extension is apparent. Khiva is at last in her power, and she will make it the line of her frontier toward British India, leaving only Afghanistan between her and the British border. This region is less formidable, considered as a military power, than that territory under Russian rule is within the near future. Thus Russia has its scheme of ambition, and is steadily preparing to give it effect.

In making up an estimate of the possible combinations, in the event of war, it will be remembered that the reigning Prince, Charles, of Roumania, is a Hohenzollern; and hence allied to the reigning family in Germany. Thus Russia and Germany may be assumed to have a clear secret understanding. Also, it is believed that Bismarck has been intriguing to place a member of the Hohenzollern family on the throne in Spain,—thus linking that country to Germany by family and political ties. Italy naturally goes with the strongest,—and Victor Emmanuel has thus far been extremely shrewd in forming his alliances. France is vengeful toward Germany, and will, if she has opportunity, strike a blow. Austria is compelled to be conservative, as she has suffered so many defeats that the integrity of the Empire would be endangered by further defeats. Hence a purely political war can only develop on a basis of aggrandizement. If Russia and Germany seek conquest, a political war may be precipitated; otherwise, not. A religious war is an entirely different matter, and no basis can be made for reasoning on that subject. Should such a war be commenced, it would swiftly extend over the continent, and wrap the nations in a blaze. It is this the politicians fear.

PERSONAL.

PRINCE BISMARCK has returned to Berlin after an absence of several days.

JOHN L. CREM, "the drummer boy of Chickamauga," has been promoted from a second to a first lieutenancy in the regular army.

THE POPE stigmatizes Gladstone as "a vipar assailing the Church," because Gladstone presumes to doubt the infallibility of the former.

THE estate of the late Thaddeus Stevens at Lancaster is worth from $100,000 to $150,000, which goes to founding an orphan asylum in that city.

THE Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, has been requested by the Buffalo Historical Society to deliver before it an oration on Millard Fillmore, its first President.

THE Vermont Senate has passed the bill giving $5,000 to Julian Scott, for extra work on his painting of the battle of Cedar Creek, now the property of the State.

THE late French Minister of Finance, M. Magne, has just been awarded a pension of six thousand francs, about $1,200. In his application he stated that he had been thirty-six years in the public service.

THE President received no visitors on Monday, he being engaged in the consideration of a lot of routine matters which have accumulated upon his table, and in preparing for work upon his message.

AN American firm having advertised for sale a book entitled "Paths of Life," purporting to be written by Princess Alice, of England, it is denied on authority in London that she wrote any book or is engaged in writing any.

IT having been asserted that Gen. Sherman is a Freemason, the Boston *Pilot* says it has the very best authority for saying that the General is not and never was connected with any secret society, and the great probability is that he never will be.

GOV. LESLIE, of Kentucky, was unfortunate enough to speak of a "female colored girl" in a recent proclamation, and the papers throughout the South have been squibbing him for it. Now the poor devil of a printer is blamed, as usual.

GEN. BUTLER said, the other day, there were two supremely happy women in Essex county—Mrs. Butler, who rejoiced that her husband was to be kept out of Washington, and Mrs. Thompson, who was delighted that her husband was going to Washington!

DISRAELI has been re-elected Rector of the University of Glasgow, by 700 votes, against 500 for Emerson, Conservative. The students protested against the election of Emerson, because he was a foreigner, and the Liberals against the choice of Disraeli, because of undue influence in his favor by Professors in the University.

THE Smith sisters of Glastonbury, Conn., are heard from again. Abby has written to a newspaper, telling how they haunted a town meeting, recently, which was held to consider the expenses of the town, and she comments very sarcastically on the proceedings. They were treated very civilly, though nobody seemed glad to see them. They were anxious to conform to the customs of the place, and so pulled off their gloves when they noticed that the men wore none. The tax collector sat in a corner, apparently not daring to look the resolute sisters in the face. They found it cost $317 to have nine men to look after the school, and think a smaller number of women could do it better. They are living now in daily expectation of having their furniture sold for taxes. They thought they owned it, they say, but find it belongs to the town, and there is no knowing when the owners will take it away. The weird sisters do not seem to be happy.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A DISPATCH from Calcutta states that in a collision on the Hooghley both vessels sank.

THE ship builders on the Clyde, England, have decided to reduce the wages of their employes.

WILD PIGEONS are so plenty in some parts of Missouri that they sell for ten cents per dozen.

NAVIGATION on the Pennsylvania canal is nearly closed for the year, several weeks earlier than usual.

ENGLAND has 464 loan societies, with 32,100 members, and about £380,543 in the hands of borrowers.

AMERICAN saws are said to have been offered for sale in Sheffield, England, fifteen per cent. under the prices of Sheffield makers.

THE amount of money which was stolen from the American Express office in Cincinnati, on Sunday, is stated to be $70,000 instead of $5,000.

THE meanest man has just been discovered in Washington county, Iowa. He has applied for a divorce on the ground that his wife is an invalid.

A MAN at East Lyme, Conn., has been in bed for six years. He was rejected by his sweetheart, and has consoled himself ever since by lying in bed.

HOLYOKE, Mass., is infested with rats, large, hungry and audacious. One boot and shoe dealer had $40 worth of goods knawed to pieces one night recently.

THE vote for the temperance candidate for Governor in New York was over eleven thousand. Two years ago less than two hundred voted the temperance ticket.

THE tanning trade in this State represents a capital of $12,000,000. There are 800 tanneries, employing 5,000 hands, and producing annually $2,000,000 worth of leather.

AT a ball which lately took place at Asuncion, in Paraguay, a dispute took place between the Brazilians and Paraguayans, resulting in three being killed and seven or eight wounded.

A PLAIN marble slab has been placed on Locust Hill, in Greenwood Cemetery, New York, to mark temporarily the grave of Mr. Greeley. It bears the simple inscription: "Horace Greeley, born February 3, 1811; died November 20, 1872."

THE daughter of a Protestant gentleman, residing on Beacon street, Boston, took a ticket for the drawing of a $700 grand piano at a fair for the benefit of St. Joseph's Catholic church, Lynn. Her ticket drew the piano, and the young lady has given her prize to be disposed of again.

AN unhung librarian says: "A large majority of the gentlemen who draw books from the library take those of a higher order, 'unless they are selecting reading matter for their wives.'" He also says: "A rather large class of young ladies and young boys do all the novel reading."

THE President has directed a telegram to be sent to the Governor of Texas requesting him to delay execution of the death sentence to Satanta until it can be satisfactorily ascertained whether or not he violated his parole, the President believing the weight of evidence thus far in Satanta's favor.

TWENTY barrels entered "salt meat" and "Australian beef" were seized at Portsmouth, England, October 23, and in each barrel was found the corpse of a full grown negro. They reached England from the United States, and were intended for dissection in London; but who sent them and where did the sender get them? Shreveport, probably.

THERE is considerable anxiety among the building associations in Cleveland on account of an application having been made to have such associations pronounced unconstitutional. An important meeting of all the societies in that city will be held this evening. No definite action can be taken by these associations until the decision of the Court is heard. The result is looked for with great interest.

THE Second National Bank of Lawrence, Kansas, having failed to meet the calls of the redemption agency of the Treasury Department to reimburse the Treasury for its notes redeemed, and its deposits of five per cent. being exhausted, Treasurer Spinner gives notice that on and after this date notes of that bank will be rejected when presented for redemption at the National Bank Redemption Agency.

THE main feature of a new plan, on trial in the British Navy, for raising sunken ships are closing hermetically the hatches and all openings in the upper parts and pumping down air. The air thus introduced rises toward the under side of the water down and out through the holes made in the ship's bottom. The vessel by this means will be rendered buoyant and rise to the surface.

A LITTLE romance from the Michigan papers: "On Saturday, a German resident of Chicago, in pursuit of an eloping woman who had lived with him as his wife, stopped at Marshall for dinner. There, to his overwhelming surprise, he found the wife whom he had deserted in Germany eight years before. She was *en route* to Chicago with the intention of discovering his whereabouts. A reconciliation, emotion and joy followed, and the couple at once departed for the husband's home in Chicago."

IF Beecher is tried on Tilton's suit with Moulton as a witness the case is strong against Beecher; but if Miss Proctor's case against Mouiton should come on first the chances for the necessary difficulties are against Moulton, and if he is beaten there it will greatly weaken his evidence in the other case. Hence Beecher's counsel wish to delay their case that the other may be tried first. For this reason they will push their demand for a bill of particulars from court to court, up to the last resort.—*N. Y. Herald.*

HERE is a new game very popular in the country just now: A young man takes a chestnut; cuts round the hull with a sharp knife, and then takes one-half the chestnut in his mouth, and a pretty girl the other half in her mouth; and they pull till the hull comes off. There may be quicker methods of hulling chestnuts, but none more soothing to the feelings of the young folks; and they don't get mad and dance wildly around if the hull don't come off for five minutes or so. Country games are not to be despised, after all.

THE latest version of the ghost story of Hawthorne's old manse in Concord is given by a Chicago *Inter-Ocean* correspondent, as follows: "The manse ghost is not a boisterous, common-place spirit who could be explained away into anything so low as rats, but, as might be expected, a gentle, feminine thing, trailing her phantom draperies down the dusty garret stairs, at midnight, to an old board-table, in the second story, whence she carries off a volume of sermons now and then to her hiding place, or returns it—sometimes sighing and weeping as if the orthodox view of the hereafter was not comforting."

ARTHUR B. LEECH, Captain of the International team of Irish Riflemen, publishes a card, in which he says: "We shall always bear in mind our visit to America in 1874, and ever remember with pride and pleasure that we have made the acquaintance, nay I not rather say friendship, of many citizens, with whom we consider it an honor to have been associated. I trust that next year it may be my happiness to unite with others in honoring our friends from America on the occasion of their visit to Ireland in June, 1875. The eager anticipation with which we all look forward for that meeting is the best measure of the hearty gratitude with which we now say farewell."

AN unusually heavy earthquake was felt in Chili on the 26th ult., about twelve minutes after midnight. Its duration was about thirty seconds, and the direction from east to west. Much alarm was caused in Valparaiso and Santiago. All the public clocks stopped, and the walls of some of the churches and houses were split. The shock was followed by an increase of the thermometer of two and two-tenths degrees. The vessels at anchor felt it severely. During the week a slight tremor was felt. Capt. Byron S. Heath, of Chester, Ohio, died from the effect of the rarified atmosphere at the summit of the Oroya railroad. He was one of the Government engineers of Peru.

Rich and Poor Congressmen.

The Boston *Traveller* goes into personal matters thus: "Before the election the aggregate wealth of the Massachusetts nominees for Congress, who it was thought would be elected, was estimated at some $20,000,000. The result changes this estimate materially. In fact, Massachusetts has seldom sent a delegation to Congress so poor in this world's goods. Chapin, of Springfield, is the millionaire par excellence; next comes Frost of the Fourth, and then Pierce of the Third, and Hoar of the Ninth, and Warren of the Eighth. Messrs. Seelye, Buffinton, Thompson, Tarbox, and Banks are mainly dependent upon their professions. The delegation in the present Congress was somewhat more noted for wealth: Hooper, Williams, Crocker, Pierce, and Butler are all men of wealth."

The Downfall of Mormonism.

At last the secret of the Mountain Meadow massacre is out. In 1857 a company of one hundred and thirty emigrants were shot down in cold blood by Mormons disguised as Indians. The leader of the assassins was John D. Lee, who then commanded the Mormon Legion. After seventeen years of mystery, light has been let in upon the tragedy. Lee has been arrested and has promised a full confession. Meanwhile Brigham Young, persecuted by discontented wives and unruly adherents, is at the threshold of death, and there is a strife as to the succession. Apparently Mormonism is doomed. It did a noble work in making the wilderness of Utah to "blossom as the rose." But the world has no further use for it. As a religion, it has gone to the dogs—where it belongs.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Ohio River Improvement.

Report of General Humphries, Chief of U. S. Engineers.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, November 14, 1874.

General Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, will, in his forthcoming report, which is to accompany the President's message to Congress, makes the following statements and recommendations in relation to the improvement of the Upper Ohio river:

At the beginning of the fiscal year the following contracts were outstanding.

No 1, 3 miles from Pittsburgh, repair of Charlotte's Creek dam, Charles Cable contractor; No. 2, 90 miles from Pittsburgh, repair of Wheeling dam, C. M. Cole contractor; No. 3, 108 miles from Pittsburgh, repair of dam at head of Marietta Island, C. M. Cole contractor; No. 4, 214 miles from Pittsburgh, repair of dam and dike at Bullington Island, C. M. Cole contractor.

Charleroi Creek dam, three miles below Pittsburgh.—This dam was completed in August, 1873, and the contract was closed. The total amount of stone expended under this contract was 32,480 cubic yards. It has answered its purpose satisfactorily. It closes the left channel at Brunot's Island, throwing all the water in low and ordinary stages into the Glass-house channel.

Wheeling dam, ninety miles below Pittsburgh.—The repairs of this dam were finished in August, 1873. They required in all 3,508 cubic yards of stone and 226 cords of brush. It closes the right or Ohio channel at Wheeling Island, thus increasing the low water volume in the other channel.

Marietta Island dam, one hundred and sixty-eight miles below Pittsburgh.—This dam is at the head of Marietta Island, and closes the right or Virginia Channel. The work of repairing this dam was completed in September, 1873. It required 8,304 cubic yards of stone and 177 cords of brush. It backed up the water so much more than I had expected that I thought it expedient to strengthen it by a brush and pile dam below, and thus divide the fall, which at certain stages was as great as 5½ feet, and was more than I considered it prudent to attempt to sustain by a dam of loose stone. I therefore laid an auxilliary dam built, whose upper line was placed 50 feet below the lower edge of the main dam, with its top surface 3 feet lower than that of the latter. This auxiliary dam was made as cheaply as possible of two rows of piles, six feet apart, with thirty feet between the rows, and the inclosed space was filled with brush, weighed down with stone. Some stone and brush were likewise used in protecting the banks. This auxiliary work required an expenditure of 316 piles, 5,941 cords of brush, and 4,553 cubic yards of stone. There has been no trouble in using the right channel since the left one was closed, except occasionally at the foot and opposite the mouth of the Muskingum. This river sometimes throws out a mass of sand and sediment that occasionally troubles coal fleets. This difficulty has lately been removed by dredging.

Buffington dam and dike, two hundred and forteen miles below Pittsburgh.—These works were finished in September, 1873. The total amount of stone expended on both was 26,078 cubic yards.

New Contracts.

The following new contracts were made during the fiscal year 1874: No. 1, 2 miles from Pittsburgh, dam across Duck chute, C. M. Cole, contractor; No. 2, 760 miles from Pittsburgh, repair of old dike at French Island, C. M. Cole, contractor; No. 3, 77 miles from Pittsburgh, repair of old dike at Henderson Island, J. S. Routh, contractor.

Duck Chute, two miles below Pittsburgh.—Duck Chute is a small channel across the bar at the head of Brunot's Island, on its near the high land of the island. It is usually dry at extreme low water. It was necessary to close it, as the current through this opening drew coal fleets out of the channel leading into Glass-house. The dam was finished in September, 1873, having consumed 1,995 cubic yards of stone. It entirely closed the channel across which it was built, but the pressure of water in that direction was so great as to cut out the gravel at each end of the dam, and as much water now escapes as before its construction. If the radical improvement of the Ohio be inaugurated it will probably be unnecessary to extend this dam; if the contrary be the case, its extension will be very necessary.

Dredging.

The work of dredging has been vigorously prosecuted during the year, under the direction of Mr. E. J. Carpenter, assistant engineer. On the 1st of July, 1873, the "Ohio" was at Captina. The cut at this place was finished by the removal of 260 more yards, and the dredge was moved to Bullington Island. The "Ohio" continued work on the bar at this place, which is one of the worst on the river, until compelled by cold weather to lie up. She dredged 8,983 cubic yards in July, 10,285 in August, 11,907 in September, 6,662 in October, and 2,760 in yards. During the last two 40,996 cubic dredge Oswego joined her, but neither dredge could do much on account of high water. The work of the "Oswego" amounted to but little, as all of her machinery was new and required to be worked into smooth running. The little dredging done by her has been credited to the "Ohio."

Estimate for 1875-'76.

The first question to be settled is the general line of improvement. After long study, I have come to the conclusion that the best method of improving the Ohio, at least in the upper part of its course, is to follow the plans that have been so successfully carried out on the Monongahela, Kanawha, Great Kanawha and other French rivers. The details of all the methods in use in France are given in full in the report of the Board of Engineers on movable dams and hydraulic gates, which is printed as House Ex. Doc. No. 79, 43d Cong., 1st sess. The system that meets with most favor in France is that known from its inventor as the Chanoine. A drawing of the more important features of this system accompanies the report. The Brunot gate will probably be a useful auxiliary to this or any other system that may be adopted, and I had expected to have an opportunity of testing this practicability on a working scale before the meeting of Congress, as it has been decided that money appropriated for the Ohio cannot be expended on a dam in the Monongahela, this trial has necessarily been abandoned. While I regret this, I do not consider that it will have any influence on the method of movable dam that may be selected for use.

There is nothing to prevent the subsequent trial and adoption of the Brunot gate on one of the movable dams should it seem desirable. It is merely a useful adjunct at best, and not an indispensable necessity.

I have already chosen the approximate position for a sufficient chain of dams to make a 6-foot navigation at all seasons between Pittsburgh and Wheeling. I do not think it advisable to make an estimate at present for extending this work below Wheeling. The sites and length of dams are as follows:

No. 1. Just below Horsetail Ripple, 5¾ miles from Pittsburgh, 900x600 feet in length; No. 2, Between Duff's and Merriman's, 9¼ miles from Pittsburgh, 1,000 feet in length; No. 3, Just below the trap, 12¾ miles from Pittsburgh, 1,500 feet in length; No. 4, Just below Deadman's Island, 15¾ miles from Pittsburgh, 1,300 feet in length; No. 5, At Yellow Island, 18½ miles from Pittsburgh, 1,350x400 in length; No. 6, Below Montgomery Island, 32½ miles from Pittsburgh, 1,600 feet in length; No. 7, One mile below Georgetown Island, 38¾ miles from Pittsburgh, 1,900 feet in length; No. 8, Just below Baker's Island, 49¾ miles from Pittsburgh, 1,850 feet in length; No. 9, One and a half miles below Black's Island, 55 miles from Pittsburgh, 1,700 feet in length; No. 10, One mile below Shenneville Bridge, 59¾ miles from Pittsburgh, 1,000 feet in length; No. 11, At Cox's Bar, 72 miles from Pittsburgh, 1,250 feet in length; No. 12, At head of Pike Island, 83 miles from Pittsburgh, 1,700 feet in length; No. 13, At Wheeling, 90 miles from Pittsburgh, 1,000x800 feet in length. Total sum, 19,150 feet in length. Average length, 1,474 feet.

Where two lengths are given in the above list, the dam rests on an island, and there are two channels to be closed.

The width of navigable pass is an undetermined quantity. Coal-fleets are generally four barges or 300 feet in width, but at times they have a width of five barges, (120 feet,) or even of six barges, (144 feet.) As they have the smooth wall of the lock to guide them into the pass, I think it will be quite safe to limit its width to 250 feet. The rest would be weir and Brunot chute, should the latter prove a success, or weir only if the contrary.

Experience in France shows that the locks should be large enough to pass a coal fleet, either ascending or descending, at one lockage. An average fleet has ten barges, (130 by 24 feet,) one fuel flat (160 by 22 feet,) and one steamboat, (250 by 48 feet.) The barges could pass two abreast if the locks were 50 feet wide, three abreast if they were 75 feet, four abreast if they were 100 wide. The first size is, however, too small for packet steamboats, which require from 60 to 65 feet, and the last named size is too wide to be cleared by the ordinary lock-gate. The width of the lock must therefore be 75 feet.

To hold such a coal-fleet as I have described above, the available length of lock must be 620 feet, and this should be increased to 630 to give play for the gates, and to avoid a tight fit.

The lock should therefore be built with a length between miter-sills of 630 feet, a width of 75 feet, and an ordinary lift of 6 feet, but with strength enough to sustain a pressure of 10 feet, which would happen should the lower pool be emptied in low-water.

This length may seem excessive, but the advantage of passing a fleet at one lockage is very great, and the increase of cost is not in proportion to the length of lock. The most expensive parts of a lock are the gates and the masonry around them, and these cost the same in all locks of the same width and lift, regardless of their length. The difference between a short and a long lock of the same width and lift is only the cost of the extra length of a chamber wall, and this is the cheapest masonry in the lock. The fleets on the Seine are somewhat smaller than those on the Ohio, though their larger barges have almost exactly the same dimensions as Ohio coal barges. (See Ex. Doc. No. 127, H. of R., 43d Cong., 1st sess., page 34.) To pass one of these fleets at a single lockage, the lock-chambers on the Upper Seine have a width of 40 feet, and an available length of from 591 to 615 feet.

In order to avoid delay and waste of water when a single steamboat wishes to pass through, the locks should have extra gates at the middle, so that the whole length of lock need not be used unless occasion called for it. This will add somewhat to the expense, but I believe that the advantages of diminishing the amount of water needed for lockage during very low stages, and of expediting the passage of packet boats, will be worth obtaining.

The cost of such a lock as I have described, would be, in round numbers, $200,000. The cost of 13 such locks will therefore be about $2,600,000.

These figures will be somewhat modified when a detailed estimate can be prepared. A special party is now at work definitely locating the proposed dams that I have approximately located above, and making borings to determine the character of foundation at each site. This information will be embodied in the report ordered for the Senate Committee on Transportation, and will somewhat modify the approximate estimate herewith presented.

In beginning this work we should first build the locks, as during the construction of dams they will answer as waste-weirs, and will also keep open a passage for navigation. I think that at as early a date as possible this work should be simultaneously begun at all points between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, because it will take all of two seasons to build these locks, and their construction must precede that of the dams. There is no doubt whatever of the absolute necessity of using locks in any rational plan for improving the Upper Ohio so as to secure a 6-foot navigation. Whatever changes may be made in the details of the dams, the locks must be the same.

For this part of the improvement of the Ohio, I therefore now ask for $2,600,000

Engineering and contingencies of lock-construction, 5 per cent.... 130,000

Besides this special sum, I request the following:

To complete snag-boat	$35,000
To keep dredges at work 9 months, at $3,000	27,000
For six months' service of snag-boat, at $2,000	18,000
For improving Lower Ohio by dikes	170,000
Office expenses	20,000
Total	$3,000,000

I have not thought it necessary to attempt detailed estimates on the dikes for the Ohio below the Falls, as this work is so dependent on unforeseen contingencies that such estimates are of little value. The bars that are in most need of improvement, are Portland, Flint Island, Poppy Creek, Smithfield, Three-Mile Island, Shawneetown, Treadwater, foot of Cumberland Island, and the Grand Chain.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Balance in Treasury of United States July 1, 1873	$30,000 00
Amount in hands of officer and subject to his check, (including $4,620 30 percentage due on contracts not yet completed)	20,675 96
Amount appropriated by act approved June 23, 1874	150,000 00
Amount expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874	207,296 47
Amount available July 1, 1874, ($199,369.49—$4,525.63)	194,863 84
Amount required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876	3,000,000 00

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 64 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from May 1st to September 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

The Managers constituting A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Ege.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

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Also, the Little Giant Portable Range, cheap, good and durable.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, November 17, 1874.

There is a quiet investing activity, as regards first mortgages, going forward in the city, and we are glad to notice that it indicates a healthy tone of mind as regards real estate. There continues to be ease at the banks, and loan demands are promptly accommodated on very easy rates. The same may be said of sales of stocks,—some activity having developed within a short time. We regret to notice that the outlook for manufactures does not improve, and that there is more fear of a shut down than we have had. We really hope a general stoppage may be averted, but the outlook is quite gloomy. One by one, several mills have stopped within a few weeks, and fears of many additions to the number are freely expressed.

—The Chicago *Tribune* reports in that city the general demand for money quiet. It comes from all directions, and is not due to the operations of the packers, nor to any other single source. The merchants are supplied by their customers with a fair quantity of commercial paper, which the banks take readily at market rates. The orders from the country for currency to move the hog product continue heavy, though the usual Saturday slackness was apparent. The movement next week will probably be very large.

—The report by telegraph that the Directors of the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company of England have recently decided to close up their agencies in America, owing to heavy losses during the past few years, is explicitly denied by the Manager of the New England Department upon the authority of telegrams from the Managers in London.

—The Hon. M. K. Hopkins, Controller of the State, has purchased from the First National Bank of New York $1,000,000 United States 6 per cent. 1881 bonds, $1,000,000 United States 5 per cent. funded loan, both on account of the Bounty Loan Sinking Fund of the State of New York.

—It is said that a prominent London capitalist now in New York, is examining into the affairs of the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, with a view to advancing funds to complete the line to Montreal and other objective points.

—Messrs. Beaslee & Co., of New York, have been appointed general agents of the Centennial Board of Finance for the States of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

—The earnings of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad and the Missouri & Pacific, for October, were $529,400, against $468,670 corresponding time last year, an increase of $70,729.

—The Bank of England has advanced its rate to five per cent., which marks a very important financial movement in that country.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penna Central	92¾	93
" scrip	104½	105
Reading	34½	34¾
United Cos. of N. J.	96	96½
Oil Creek	8¾	9
Lehigh Valley	61¾	62
Central Transportation	45	55
Empire do.	33	35

NEW YORK, November 16, 1874.

Money was active and higher, closing at 4 on call; prime mercantile paper 5@6; sterling gold 7@12. Sterling was firm at 486@486½ for sixty days, and 490@490½ for sight. The customs receipts were $353,000. Gold opened at 110¾, and closed at 111⅛, the two extremes of the day. The carrying rates were 6@5, and for borrowing flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $649,000. The specie engagements for to-morrow, thus far, are $200,000. The clearings were $15,070,000. The advance in gold early in the day was caused by the rise in the Bank of England rate of discount, and the firmness at the close was due to engagements of coin for to-morrow's packet. Government bonds were dull and steady. Railroad and State bonds were firm, with moderate business. Stocks opened strong and higher, and soon advanced from ¼ to 1¾ per cent., the principal advance being in Northwest, St. Paul and Rock Island. The advance continued almost without interruption throughout the day, the market closing strong at an advance of from ¼ to 2¾ per cent. from the opening prices. The greatest strength and activity was in the stocks mentioned above.

The directors of the Adams Express Company, in addition to the regular cash dividend of 2 per cent., have declared a 20 per cent scrip dividend. This increases the capital stock from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000.

The failure of E. S. Brown, grain receiver, is announced.

The stock sales to-day were 250,000 shares, of which 35,000 were Western Union, 18,000 Pacific Mail, 9,000 New York Central, 7,000 Erie, 35,000 Lake Shore, 15,000 Union Pacific, 35,000 Northwest, 5,000 common, 15,000 Rock Island, 20,000 St. Paul common, 16,000 Wabash and 16,000 Ohios.

Government securities—Sixes, 1881, 119½@120; 5-20's of '62, 112; do of '64, 114; do of '65, 115¼; do of '65, 115¾; do of '67, 115¾; do of '68, 116¼; new 5's, 111½; 10-40's, 111½; currency 6's, 122; 10-40's, 111½; new 4½'s, 111½; 4's, 107½. *State Bonds*—Tennessee, old, 72; do new, 72; Virginia, old, 72; do new, 72; do 6's, consols, 72; do deferred, 7; North Carolina, old, 29; new, 29. *Union Telegraph Stocks*—Quicksilver, 32½; Pacific Express, 99½; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 118½; Adams Express, 68; United States Express, 68; Express Mail, 14½; New York Central, 102¾; Erie, 24; do, preferred, 45; Hudson River, 120; Michigan Central, 76; Northwestern, 67¾; do preferred, 87¾; Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 30¾; New Jersey Central, 104; Rock Island, 107¾; St. Paul, 37; do, preferred, 75; Ohio Central, 7; Western Union Telegraph, 96¾; Toledo & Wabash, 22½; do preferred, 34; Wabash, Pacific, 45; Harlem, 130; do preferred, 135; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 97¾; Northwestern, common, 67¾; do preferred, 87¾; New Jersey Central, 104; Rock Island, 107¾; St. Paul, 37; do, preferred, 75; Ohio Central, 7; Western Union Telegraph, 96¾; Toledo & Wabash, 22½; do preferred, 34; Wabash, Pacific, 45; Harlem, 130; do preferred, 135; Wayne, 98¾; Akron, 101; do, preferred, 105; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 89¾; Cleveland & Cincinnati, 80; Cleveland & Mississippi, 30¾; Cleveland & Toledo, 129½; Columbus & Indiana Central, 64; Chicago & Alton, 116; do, preferred, 118; Illinois Central, 97½; Pacific of Missouri, 29½; Central Pacific, 86½; Quicksilver, 32½; do preferred, 45; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 19½; do preferred, 43; Delaware & Lackawanna, 104½.

—The rate for foreign exchange on November 16—4 P. M.—The rate for foreign exchange on the Stock Exchange on Government securities was as follows: Directors of the Bankof England have advanced the minimum rate of discount of the bank to 6 per cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance on Saturday was £67,000. Consols for money, 93¾; do account, 93¾; 5-20's of 1865, new, 103¾; New York Central, 93; Erie, 24; do preferred, 45.

PARIS, November 16.—Rentes 61f 80c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Nov. 16, 1874.

Business in commercial circles has been moderately active during the past week, although as a general thing it is not as brisk as it usually is at this particular time; the hand-to-mouth policy still prevails in almost every branch of trade, the demand for everything is light, restricted entirely to supplying immediate necessities; furthermore, the masses are buying nothing they can dispense with, and it looks as if this course of action would be closely adhered to during the balance of the year. The grain trade has been more active and firmer, and the indications are that prices will rule higher. Flour continues dull, and there is room for improvement in this line of trade. The hog product continues inactive, up one day and down the next, but the outlook just now warrants the prediction that much higher prices will prevail than for several years past. In general produce there has been a fair degree of activity, and about the only unfavorable feature is the break in Potatoes, which dropped from 70@100 ₱ bushel during the week.

APPLES—Continue to come in freely, but while the stock is accumulating, there is no disposition to make concessions in order to effect sales; on the contrary, dealers are inclined to the belief that prices cannot go any lower, hence they are not anxious to realize even at present figures—we refer now to those well handled stock, selling on a jobbing way, at $1.50 to $2.50 per barrel for common to fair, and $3.00@3.50 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—The market is well supplied and dull, some dealers report it very dull, but prices remain about as last quoted: 60@65c ₱ gallon, in bbls.

ASHES—There is some little inquiry, but the wholesale institutions in the aggregate continues light, as it usually at this inactive season, while as regards prices, they are nominally unchanged.

BACON—Trade in this branch of the business continues unsatisfactory, with but little prospect of an early improvement; brokers, it is said, have made little or no money during the year, and if the future is to be the same, according to the outlook just now, he reduced much, and there is reliance to put up the price of Ale, which has been too low all this year. Sales to-day: 500 ₱ sks R & B Ale to the country and 50 to city—X, $10; India Ale, $11. Hair bales in regular request.

BEANS—The receipts are large, and as the season has not fairly opened yet, the demand is only moderate. Medium are offered at $2@2.25 ₱ bushel, while fully choice Navy are held at $2.50@2.75 ₱ bushel. The consumption will be very large this season, as low wages and high price of potatoes will tend to increase the demand for Beans, as they are the cheapest food now offered.

BUCKWHEAT—There is little or nothing doing that we can hear of, and for the absence of sales, it may quoted nominally at 2@3c ₱ ₱.

BUTTER—The market continues to come in freely, and as the market is overstocked, prices are weak and drooping; may be quoted at 35c to the trade and 40c to consumers.

BROOMS—The advance in Brush has made an active demand for Brooms. Some manufacturers are already asking higher prices, and some are refusing to accept large orders at present rates, the general impression being that higher prices must rule within a month. Sales to-day: 100 Parlor Brooms and No 1 Hurl, $1.75; No. 2 do, $2; No 3 do, $2.25; No 4 do, $2.75; No 5 do, $3; No 6 do, $3.25; No 3 Carpet do, $2.50; No 4 do, $3; No 5 do, $3.50; No 6 do, $4; 50 Whisk Brooms, $1.25@1.50; 50 Stovepipe do, $1.25@1.50; 50 Stencil do, $1.50; Sweeping do, $1.75@2.25; 50 Shaving do, $1.50; 50 Shoe do, $1.50; 50 Hearth do, $1.50; 50 Dusting do, $1.50; 50 Crumb do, $1.50; 50 Tea do, $1.50; 50 Market do, $1.50; 50 Cobweb do, $1.50; 50 Feather do, $1.50; 50 Fancy do, $1.50; 50 Toilet do, $1.50; 50 Duster do, $1.50; 50 Bannister do, $1.50; 50 Mantel do, $1.50; 50 Crib do, $1.50; 50 Cradle do, $1.50; 50 Child's do, $1.50; 50 Whisk do, $1.50

HOME NEWS.

Another Theft.

The boarding-house of Mrs. C. Kauffman, No. 154 Third avenue, was entered last evening about seven o'clock, and a number of articles stolen, among them a light grey overcoat, with light colored striped lining, several shawls, a new hat and a number of small articles. The value of the goods carried off would amount to about fifty dollars. No arrests have, as yet, been made.

Suit for Slander.

In the Common Pleas Court, yesterday, Patrick Hughes and wife, through their counsel, John F. O'Mally, Esq., brought an action against James Gaffney and wife for slander. It is alleged that Mrs. Gaffney charged Mrs. Hughes with being an unchaste woman, and declared the same before a large crowd, to her injury. The amount of damages claimed is $5,000, and the bail required $300. A summons was issued.

The Burland Robbery.

August Legab, Emil Legab, Robert Richmond and Gibson had a hearing yesterday evening before Acting Mayor McMasters on a charge of having "burgled" Burland's store, on Penn avenue, on the 25th of last month. August Legab turned States evidence and was relieved of the charge against him, but is still held to answer a charge in the U. S. Court of being concerned in counterfeiting. In default of $500 bail each the remainder were sent to jail for trial.

Entertainments To-night, and Where.

Pittsburgh Opera House.—The highly entertaining play of "Money" will be performed—Mr. Barrett as *Alfred Evelyn*. Last oppertunity.

Library Hall.—Extraordinary readings by Grace Greenwood and Sarah Fisher Ames. Should be crowded.

Slave Cabin Concerts, by the Tennesseans, in the North Avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny.

These are all that are worthy of mention.

Suits in the District Court.

A capias was issued yesterday returnable the fourth Monday in November by the District Court, for the arrest of Michael Scheidemantle upon the petition of John White. The deponent sets forth in his petition that said defendant struck him on the head with a chair in his saloon, September 12th, inflicting severe wounds, which has caused him to loose two months time, involving a loss of $118.25.

In the same court, yesterday, a writ of replevin was taken out by William Ward against William H. Simmon for $300 worth of household goods, which the deponent alleges is unjustly detained against sureties and pledges. A summons was issued.

New Time Schedule.

The following changes have been made in the time table of the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railroad:

The Uniontown accommodation leaves at 6:30 instead of 6:10, and the through mail at 8:00 instead of 7:00 A. M.; mixed way at 9:25. The 2:35 P. M. accommodation is withdrawn and one substituted at 3:45. The Uniontown express, leaving at 3:45, instead of 3:35 P. M., will make its first stop at Braddock, and will not stop again until it reaches McKeesport. The McKeesport accommodation will leave at 4:25, five minutes earlier, and the West Newton five minutes later. The night accommodation train will not leave until 11:15. The changes in the time of arrival of trains are very slight, but it would be well for passengers to remember that the Uniontown accommodation arriving at 5:40 P. M. will not stop after leaving McKeesport.

A Dry Goods Store Entered on Wylie Avenue—Officers Resisted and Shamefully beaten.

At an early hour yesterday morning the dry goods store of E. B. McGregor, No. 112, Wylie avenue, was entered by burglars and robbed of goods valued at about fifty dollars. The thieves entered the building by cutting out a light of glass, and after securing their plunder escaped unnoticed.

Yesterday morning an information was lodged before Alderman Logan by Mr. McGregor against several parties whom he suspected, who were employed in Dithridge's Glass Works. Officer Fairburn, accompanied by a Mr. Heirness proceeded to the glass house to effect the arrest of the parties. As soon as they entered and their business became known, about a dozen of the employees attacked and beat them most shamefully. They managed to escape, however, but not until they had received a severe thrashing. Mr. Heirness received a dangerous gash on the head, and other bruises. Officer Fairburn also received a cut on the head.

Fiftieth Birth-Day Celebration.

Captain Frank Y. Batchelor, as we learn from the Cincinnati *Commercial*, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his birth yesterday. "The Captain first saw daylight in Steubenville, Ohio. His father being a cabinet maker, Captain Frank, when a boy, made several trips with him from Steubenville to Cincinnati, on his furniture trading boat. He afterwards learned to "stick type" in the office of the Pittsburgh GAZETTE, but becoming tired of the business, and fond of roving, ran away, shipping as a cabin boy on the Mobile steamer Minerva. He boated on the United States Mail, plying between Steubenville and Wheeling, and afterwards on the Post Boy, when Capt. John S. Devenny, now United States Supervising Inspector, and then engineer of the Post Boy, cut off one of his toes with the pitman of the engine. He afterwards boated with Captain David Blatchford on the Coquette, Vermont, and Rochester, and was steward of Captain H. A. Jones' two Ohio Belles and the Charles Hammond. He also built and commanded the favorite steamers W. I. Maclay, in the Cincinnati and St. Louis trade, and Emma Duncan and Darling, in the Cincinnati and Memphis trade, and was interested in the Belle Briant, Guiding, Norman, Swallow, and other steamers. He has been very fortunate in his river career, the sinking of the Swallow, below Cincinnati, by colliding with the towboat Champion, in December, 1869, being the only accident he has experienced worthy of note. Captain Batchelor, at present, owns pnd commands the Mollie Ebert.

The Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the 39th annual statement of the business and assets of the above named institution. This company was organized in 1835, on a Capital Stock of $100,000; it has gone on steadily, adding year by year to its strength until its assets have swollen to $2,060,953.38. This marvelous success may fairly be ascribed to the sterling integrity and wise management of its Directory and Officers. These have made it a favorite institution in Philadelphia, and its agency in this city, established in 1845, has never ceased to enjoy confidence and patronage, and is now regarded as a fixed local office which, under the care of Mr. Peter A. Madeira and his son, Mr. Aston Madeira, stands among us a decided favorite. Its losses have been numerous and heavy, and have invariably been promptly and honorably adjusted and paid, without wrangle or litigation. It will be observed by the student of this annual statement that it concludes with the announcement of fat dividends for the present year, viz: Ten per cent. interest on the capital stock, six per cent. interest on outstanding scrip, and also a scrip dividend of twenty-five per cent. on earned premiums. We notice, also, that Mr. Thomas C. Hand, one of the most intelligent and experienced underwriters in the whole country remains in the Presidency, and that Mr. Henry Lylburn, the accomplished Secretary, is still at his post. Of our fellow citizen, Mr. Madeira, we need not further speak than to say that his long incumbency in the Pittsburgh office is an earnest that he is appreciated in Philadelphia, as well as here, and that, in his hands, we are always safe in commending the Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company as every way worthy of the large patronage extended to it by an intelligent business community.

FATAL FALL.

A Man Almost Instantly Killed.

About eleven o'clock yesterday morning a man by thename of Jno. Jones, a painter by trade, fell a distance of about twenty-seven feet, while engaged in painting the chimney of the residence of Mr. Brenneman at Port Perry. Upon examination it was found that his neck had been broken in the fall. The Coroner was notified and proceeded to the Homeopathic Hospital, where the body had been brought, when a jury was impanelled which rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was a resident of Wilkinsburg, and was in the employ of Mr. J. C. Glenn. He is an Englishman by birth, unmarried, and thirty years of age.

PISTOLS AS PLAYTHINGS.

Here We Are Again.

It was on Sunday evening, and the actors in the exciting scene were two little boys, who were playing together at the residence of Mr. Philip Lang, on Sandusky alley, Allegheny. One of them was Mr. Lang's juvenile offspring. As they were roaming about they found a loaded revolver, and of course seized upon the pretty toy with alacrity. According to infallible rule, the revolver finally was discharged, and young Lang was the victim. The bullet went through his leg above the knee, but happily, passed the bone and inflicted only a severe flesh wound. The little fellow now holds daily levees, at which a disciple of Esculapius is the principal guest.

THE CONNEAUTVILLE CASE.

The Former Cashier of the First National Bank Convicted.

Hon. David Reed closed the argument yesterday in the case of D. D. Williams, which has been on trial in the United States Circuit Court for several days, after which the charge to the jury was delivered by Judge McKennen, when they retired. Shortly before three o'clock, they came into court, when they rendered a verdict of guilty on the first count of the indictment. The defendant was remanded to jail.

The next case taken up was that of the United States vs. John McKinley, indicted for passing a counterfeit five dollar note in May, 1873, in the oil regions. Mr. De Camp appeared for the defendant, and District Attorney Reed and Assistant Adams for the prosecution. The case is still on trial.

Ladies Watches.

Flat back, Oval, Stem and Key winding Ladies Gold Watches all prices, at Geo. W. Biggs, No. 159 Smithfield street, four doors above Sixth avenue.

SELECT COUNCIL YESTERDAY.

The Tax Question—No Reductions Allowed—The Contract With the Pennsylvania Railroad—A Point of Order That Leads to Trouble—The "Water Works" Accounts—Tinkering at the Salaries.

A regular weekly meeting of the Select Council was held Monday afternoon, November 16, 1874.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

The roll was called in this branch at fifteen minutes past two o'clock, the following members being present:

Messrs. Adams, Ahl, Aiken, Anderson, Atkinson, Braun, Brown, Burgwin, Clark, Darlington, Dannells, Dietrich, Dorrington, Eitemiller, Fox, Froelich, Goldthorpe, Haines, Harrison, Hartz, Hays, Holliday, House, Hunter, Jones, Kernan, Koebler, Kestner, Knapp, Lloyd, Mitchell, Meyer, Moore, J. G. McCandless, McClurg, McCune, McFarland, McMasters, McMahon, O'Neil, Rafferty, Rayburn, Scheck, Scully, Shipton, Smith, Watson, and President Gross.

The clerk read the minutes of the preceding meeting which were adopted.

Mr. HUNTER, offered a petition for abatement of taxes. Referred.

Mr. BRAUN, petition for assessment of damages for the grading of extension of Sylvan avenue. Referred.

Also, petition for reduction of business tax. Referred.

Also, several petitions for abatement of property tax. Referred.

Mr. MCCUNE, a resolution directing the City Engineer to ascertain whether the property of David Fleming abutted on Frankstown avenue, and report to Councils what should be done in the case.—Mr. Fleming alleging that he paid tax thereon, but found his property was not fronting on the avenue. Referred.

Mr. J. G. MCCANDLESS, several petitions for reduction of biusness tax. Referred.

Mr. RAYBURN, petition for opening of McCandles avenue. Referred.

Mr. MCMASTERS, petition for reduction of business tax. Referred.

Also, resolution authorizing the Controller to issue a warrant in favor of Hazlewood Building Association for $21 for overpaid assessment. Passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. MITCHELL, a remonstrance against sewer on Craft avenue. Referred.

Also, resolution requesting the City Engineer to stop all work on the above sewer until further orders. Objected to and laid over,—as the rules were not suspended.

Mr. HUNTER, an ordinance locating Robinson street. Referred.

Also, petition for removal of obstruction on Sixth street, South Side. Referred.

Mr. GOLDTHORPE, reports of Viewers on the opening of Gray, Hall, Short, Gilmore streets and North avenue, all of which were approved.

Mr. KERNAN, an ordinance permitting the erection of a temporary frame building on Carson street. Referred.

Mr. ANDERSON, a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee of three to provide better accommodation for the members of the press in making out their reports. Passed and Messrs. Anderson, Brown and O'Neil designated.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ORDINANCE.

Mr. BURGWIN rose to a question of privilege, and called for the opinion from the City Solicitor as to whether the resolution rescinding the action of Council in passing the ordinance granting the Pennsylvania Railroad Company certain privileges, required a majority vote of all the members elect of Council.

The privilege was granted, and the opinion was read. The Solicitor was of the opinion that the passage of the resolution would require a majority of the whole number of members of Council elect; but that a resolution would not repeal an ordinance.

The opinion of the City Solicitor was received and filed.

Some discussion then ensued upon the matter.

Mr. RAFFERTY explained that the resolution had been prepared for him by the City Attorney.

Mr. MCCUNE moved to reconsider their action at last meeting. He had voted with the majority.

Mr. BURGWIN raised the point of order that the gentleman was out of order, as he had not voted with the winning side. It was true he had voted with the majority, but the majority at the last meeting had not enough votes to legally pass it according to the opinion of the City Attorney. The chair had decided it passed, but that did not make it legal, and so the winning side really was the minority who voted at the last meeting.

Mr. MCCUNE explained that neither the decision of the chair at the last meeting nor the present opinion of the City Attorney made the record right. He (Mr. McCune,) therefore, had merely moved a reconsideration to get the matter put in a proper shape in the minutes.

After some further discussion,

Mr. BURGWIN took an amicable appeal from the decision of the chair at the last meeting, in order to get the mattter properly on the minutes.

Mr. MCCUNE insisted upon his motion to reconsider, and the chair decided that in order, if it was pressed by the gentleman.

A vote was then taken, and the reconsideration carried.

Mr. MCCUNE then moved to lay the pending resolution on the table.

Several motions were now made, and finally the resolution was referred to the Ordinance Committee.

THE WATER COMMITTEE ACCOUNTS.

Mr. J. G. MCCANDLESS called up a resolution from C. C. authorizing the appointment of a committee to audit the accounts of the Water Extension Committee. These were the resolutions offered some time previously in C. C. by Mr. Milligan.]

A motion was made to concur.

Mr. BRAUN moved to amend that no member of the Water Committee be appointed on the Committee.

Mr. MITCHELL moved to increase the Committee to seven.

Mr. RAFFERTY—"I move that none of the members of the old Water Commission be put on the committee."

Mr. MITCHELL—Well Mr. President, all we want is to have a fair and honest examination, not a one sided affair, that is contemplated in those resolutions. The Water Committee only desires to have a fair and honorable examination into their accounts."

Mr. SCULLY thought there was no use for a committee at all; thought it would require a years time to do the work. He thought it would be better to employ a couple of competent accountants, to be employed to go over the whole ground and make their accounts to Councils.

Mr. ZERN didn't favor the employment of two accountants. He thought there was brains enough and honesty enough in the two Councils to look into these accounts and make an honest report. If not, the sooner both bodies resigned the better.

Mr. SCULLY said he did not design to impugn the character or competency of the Councils, but he knew it would be a physical impossibility to go over these accounts in less than a year, and he thought no Councilman could spare the time to do this work.

After some further discussion,

Mr. SCULLY moved the question to admit of the appointment of a committee as designed in the resolution, with power to appoint two accountants to go over the accounts.

This motion was voted down.

The question then came up on Mr. Mitchell's motion to increase the committee to seven. This motion was adopted, and the resolution was referred back to be printed.

Mr. EITEMILLER called up from C. C. a resolution for appointment of a committee, regarding the issue of bonds to pay the South Side indebtedness. C. C. passed, S. C. non-concurred.

"TRANSFERS" NOT LEGAL.

Mr. MCCUNE explained there was no necessity for such a committee as all the information was clearly recorded on the books of the Controller.

The chair presented an opinion of the City Attorney, deciding that it was not legal to make the proposed transfer of $2,000 for the Fifth avenue market appropriation to the Diamond market. Received and filed.

Also a communication from the representatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, stating they could not accede to the request of the Councils to stop work on the Thirty-third street bridge. The company said they had delayed some time at the request of the Survey Committee, at considerable loss. They were now doing the work in accordance with the contract entered into by the city.

Received and filed.

Mr. JONES, a resolution directing the Controller to issue a warrant in favor of Charlas W. Lewis, for $2,700, for balance due on construction of Magee street sewer. Referred.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. MCCUNE, from the Finance Committee, in reference to exonerations, presented a report from the City Assessor, recommending the refusal of the majority of the petitions, as the legal time had passed, and they were not worthy of a reduction. A resolution to that effect accompanied the statement, and was passed.

THE "SALARY" QUESTION

Also, an ordinance fixing the compensation of employees in the City Engineer's office. The abatement in the salaries was about twenty per cent. Also, ordinance reducing salaries in Fire Department about twenty per cent. Also, ordinance reducing salaries in the Police Department about twenty per cent. Also, ordinance reducing salaries in the Water Works Department about twenty per cent.

The committee denied these ordinances referred back to them for further consideration.

Mr. BRAUN thought each department should consider the ordinance referring to itself. As member of the Police Committee, he thought the committee ought to have a voice in any reductions there.

Mr. MCCUNE thought the committee ought to be pleased that they were to be relieved of a very disagreeable task.

Mr. BRAUN said what he objected to was that the committee did not commence at the top and go down. Why let off the officers who were getting their thousands, and commence on the poor men who only were getting their $50 or $60 per month.

Mr. MCCUNE said that if the gentleman could show an instance of this kind the Finance Committee would soon regulate it. He ought to know that there were certain salaries fixed by the Act of Assembly that could not be changed. The committee allowed no one to escape where they had power, and no man under their contol would get a cent more than he was actually worth.

The motion to be referred back to the Finance Committe, was then carried.

Mr. MITCHELL called up the ordinance extending the time for the laying of tracks by the Peoples Passenger Railway.

After some discussion, the ordinance was amended, on motion of Mr. Goldthorpe, to extend the time one year after the passage of the ordinance, and as so amended was laid over to be printed.

Mr. BRAUN, by leave, presented an ordinance fixing the hours when cattle could be driven through the streets. Referred to be printed.

Mr. RAFFERTY called up a resolution in regard to authorizing a warrant for the balance due the contractor for grading and paving of Miltenberger street. C. C. passed, S. C. concurred.

Mr. GOLDTHORPE moved that hereafter Councils meet on the last Monday of each month. Laid on the table.

Mr. KERNAN presented the report of the Market Committee and Superintendent of Markets. Received and filed.

Adjourned.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Committee Last Night—Chief Irwin's Salary and Services Discussed—He Is to be Investigated—Changing the Night Relief—Other Matters.

A regular meeting of the Police Committee was held last night in the Common Council chamber. In the absence of the President, Mr. Brown was called to the chair. A number of bills were presented, of which some were ordered to be paid and others referred to a sub-committee.

A communication was read from Controller Snodgrass calling the attention of the Committee to the last police pay roll bearing the name of the Chief of Police for salary for the month of October. He refused to certify a warrant to him for the amount, under notification from the Chairman and other members of the committee that the time served as prohated by him is incorrect. He referred the case to the committee for further action.

Mr. Milligan moved that the Chief be paid. He said that it was impertinent on the part of the chairman or any other member of the committee in their individual capacity to visit the Controller and notify him not to issue a warrant.

Mr. Zern said that the fact that the Chief had sworn to the time served by him should be sufficient.

Mr. McCandless moved that the matter be referred toa committee for investigation.

Mr. Braun said that to his own knowledge the Chief had not been in his position for six weeks at a time.

Deputy Mayor McMasters, who was present, was requested to throw such light on the matter as he could, but he declined to say anything, stating that the Chief had not reported to him in nine months.

Mr. Foley said that on the South Side the police force is getting very much demoralized. He had a complaint to make when he was obliged to go out after night and traveled over a number of beats without meeting more than one officer.

Mr. Duff, who came in during the discussion, said it was well known that the Chief had not been absent the whole time, but that it is a woful demoralization of the force. He had been informed by a gentleman worthy of credence that Mayor Blackmore had said that John Irwin was as much use as those who had hired about him, and that he would not discharge him during his administration.

After some further discussion, the matter was referred to a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Hains, Zern and Watson.

Mr. Duff moved that the clerk be instructed to ascertain how much is due the police Captains for overtime served by them.

Mr. Watson said that last spring the committee had passed a resolution providing that the Captains should be paid $1,000 per annum. They have been paid at that rate all summer, and he did not think it worth while to get back again into the old ruts.

Mr. Foley amended that the clerk be instructed to also ascertain how much over time the Captains have been paid during the year. The amendment was accepted by Mr. Duff, and the vote being taken on the original motion the chair decided it lost by a tie vote.

On motion of Mr. Zern it was decided that from the 20th inst to the 20th of February the night relief should go on duty at nine o'clock in the evening, instead of eight o'clock, and go off at seven o'clock in the morning instead of six.

The nomination by the Mayor of Harry E. Perry to a position on the police force was approved.

Mr. Zern moved that the Chairman be instructed to present to Councils a joint resolution instructing the Controller to pay the salary due the City Physician. The Controller declined to issue a warrant on the ground that there is no ordinance providing for a City Physician. The motion was carried.

On motion of Mr. O'Neil the claim of officer Anthony Kennedy for pay for three day's lost from injuries received while on duty was disallowed.

Adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

General Observations—Indications of the Coming Winter—Examples and the Record.

Meteorologists are presumed to be a licensed capital to work upon to develop wit and jokes. The French philosopher Arago remarked "that one would be unwise who would risk his reputation by predicting the coming weather." In the majority of cases it is true, especially if one has more pride than reason. But meteorologists usually join in the humor.

I shall attempt to risk the presenting of the indications of the coming winter, predicated upon past observations and experience. They point to a moderate cold winter, with a fair amount of snow, which, if so, will give an abundance of rain in the spring, and be succeeded by a healthy and an abundant producing summer and harvest.

The observations are as follows: Heretofore a dry summer or fall, or both, have always been succeeded by a cold or natural winter. Another sign at the present is the foliage of the trees, which, in many kinds, are holding fresh and green, and the balance going off clean. Another is, the vegetation in August and September show signs of a cold season.

EXAMPLES.

In 1854 fourteen States were dried up from June to October, 1855, was the most productive season ever known in man. In 1856 a drought extended from August to November; the highest water was in December, 5½ feet, when the river froze up.

In 1857 the production was nearly equal to 1855, but the production was more solid and of greater nutrition. In 1858 most of the United States were struck by lightning. Both seasons were remarkable for good health in the community.

RECORD.

From October 10th to November 9th, of cloudy and variable days, eleven; of which, five rain, one snow, nine clear; six light white frost, seven; daily average of thermometer 48; maximum in October on 27, 62; minimum on October 14, 34; rain fall 70-100 inches; river 1-10 feet, no high winds.

INDICATIONS.

From November 9th to December 8th twenty-one cloudy or variable days, seven to eight rain or snow, and nine clear or fair; a temperate cool month with but little hopes of a river; for practical use the indications are not so decided or clear as last month, but give no encouragement for long continued rains.

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NOVEMBER 16, 1874.

THE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Meeting Last Night—Election of Officers—Pleasant Prospects Ahead.

Last evening the members of the Bankers and Bank Clerks' Association assembled in the parlor at the United States Custom House to hold their annual meeting. The attendance was large and the interest manifested in the proceedings was of the most satisfactory character, giving every assurance of the permanency of the association.

After the transaction of some preliminary routine business, an election was held for officers for the ensuing year. The result was as follows:

President—W. N. Riddle.
Vice President—A. M. Cameron.
Recording Secretary—L. Halsey Williams.
Corresponding Secretary—S. S. Colville.
Treasurer—W. R. Thompson.
Directors—S. George, Jr., D. O. Barr, W. Steinmeyer, E. R. Kramer, O. C. Canng, J. E. Umbstaetter, Oliver Lemon, J. S. Scully, E. Wardrop, H. F. Voight, A. E. Girty, W. T. Wilson.
Trustees—J. R. McCune, John D. Scully, George R. Duncan, W. W. Young, J. H. Walter, W. McCandless, J. A. Harper, J. J. Donnell, J. P. Beech, A. M. Brown.

The best of feeling prevailed and there was a general expression of congratulation at the flourishing condition of the Association.

ALLEGHENY FIRE ALARM.

An Ad-Interim Superintendent—The Line to be Overhauled.

Mr. George Winn has been appointed by Chief Engineer Crow, of Allegheny, to attend to the fire alarm telegraph during the suspension of Supt. McCandless.

Mr. Rodgers, the workingman of Gamewell & Co., will arrive here to-morrow to make the necessary alterations in the fire alarm telegraph, to connect it with the alarm bell, and also to put up the striking apparatus for the bell.

Special Notice.

In addition to our business of manufacturing Superior Crackers, we are now putting up in 6 lb sacks a very superior article of Self Raising Flour and Buckwheat. The object of self raising flour is to save the housekeeper the trouble and expense and often uncertainty of using soda, acid or baking powder. With self-raising flour or buckwheat you do not require any yeast, soda, salt, acid or baking powder to produce Biscuit, Cake of any kind, Dough-nuts, Puddings, Pastry or Griddle Cakes. The self-raising is fully mixed with the flour by machinery, so that every particle of flour has its particle of self-raising. You can use your own receipts or those printed on every sack of the flour. With buckwheat, all that is required to produce the lightest of cakes, is to take our self-raising buckwheat flour and make a batter with water and bake at once on a hot griddle. With our Flour and Buckwheat, your Biscuit, &c., will always be the same. This flour, as well as our Superior Crackers and small Cakes, will be found at all the grocers; also at the factory, 91 and 93 Liberty street. We have on hand and for sale the largest stock of Buckwheat Flour in the city, which we will sell in bags as it comes from the mill. S. S. MARVIN & Co.

Dr. Gale French,
DENTIST,
258 Penn avenue.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

James W. Porter, bankrupt, Fayette county. On petition of W. K. Gallagher, assignee, an order was made for the sale of certain real estate divested of all liens and incumbrances.

State Supreme Court.

Chief Justice Agnew, Presiding.]

OPINIONS.

The Columbia Conduit Company vs. the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Appeal, *certiorari* and writ of error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Decree affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

The City Insurance Company vs. Sophia Zoller. Error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

In the matter of the appeal of the Allegheny County Home from the decree of the Court of Quarter Sessions, of Allegheny county. Opinion by the Chief Justice. Proceedings affirmed.

Private road in Kilbuck township. *Certiorari* to the Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county. Proceedings set aside. Opinion by Gordon, J.

Wm. McElhinney et al. vs. John Hope, John Livingston et al. Error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

N. J. Bigley vs. Reed & Gilchrist, and J. Bigley vs. same, two cases. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Judgments in both cases affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Robert Middleton vs. Reardall et al. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Adams vs. the Pittsburgh Insurance Company. Error to the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny county. Judgment reversed and a *venire facias de novo* awarded. Opinion by Justice Gordon.

D. S. H. Gilmore vs. Calvin Adams, with notice to garnishee. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Arnold Herty and others, as the Pittsburgh Petroleum Company vs. Robert D. Clark. Error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed, because there are numerous assignments of error dependent on the facts in which the testimony of the witnesses is set forth for the Court's inspection. Hence no error is discovered.

Anna Maria Beattner vs. John T. Beattner. Appeal from the decree of the District Court of Allegheny county, (in equity). The judgment of the Court below, being divided in opinion, the decree is affirmed *per curiam*.

Payne's administratrix vs. Patterson's administrators. Error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Mercer, J.

Kenney vs. Altvater et al. for use of marks. Error to the District Court, of Allegheny county. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Mercur, J. Sharswood, J., dissents from the part as to notice of dissolution.

Krugh vs. Lycoming Fire Insurance Company. Error to the Common Pleas, of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Mercer, J.

ADMISSIONS.

Edward T. Kurtz and Andrew L. Hazen, of Lawrence county, on motion of S. W. Fahnestock and Thomas Baird, and John Aiken, on motion of D. S. Wilson, were duly admitted and qualified to practice in this court.

ARGUMENTS.

The list of Washington, Greene, Fayette, Butler, Beaver, Mercer and Lawrence counties was called over and arranged and arguments proceeded with.

Long's appeal. *Certiorari* to the Orphans' Court of Beaver. Argued by Frank Wilson for appellant and Cameron contra.

Townsend vs. Long. Error to the Common Pleas of Washington county. Argued by Hart, for plaintiff in error, and Braden contra.

Stephen et al. vs. Black et al. Error to the Common Pleas of Greene county. Argued by A. A. Purman for plaintiff in error, and ——, contra.

District Court.

[Before Judge White.]

The case of the owners of the steamer "Fair Play" vs. the owners of "Charles Brown," is still on trial.

No change in yesterday's trial list.

Common Pleas Court.

[Before Judges Stowe and Collier.]

The case of Sterling Bonsall vs. Byers & Co. is still on trial before Judge Stowe.

In the case of Wm. A. McClurg vs. Lacock & Cole and J. C. Martin, the jury found for defendants. This was an action to recover rent for the Academy of Music.

Isaac Dehaven vs. John L. Knox; action for rent. Verdict for plaintiff for $3,333.

Margaret Thieken and Michael Thieken vs. Frank S. Hogl and John George Fisher; action to recover on an alleged contract for the sale of goods. On trial.

Hannah Scheit petitioned for the right to secure her separate earnings. Her petition was ordered to be marked "filed and recorded.

Trial List for To-day.

Mutter vs. Nation Trust Co.
Messiggen vs. Woodworth & Davidson.
Akins vs. Fitzjames.
Enlow vs. Klein.
Ross, adm'r, vs. Arnold.
Laughlin et al. vs. Blackmore.
Hamilton Bros. vs. Bennett.
Board of Health of Pittsburgh vs. Kestner.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Sterrett.)

In the Ross riot case, the sealed verdict of the jury was opened this morning. Michael Kautz, A. B. Heicher, Joseph Lofink, Sr., Joseph Lofink, Jr., and John Lofink, were convicted. A verdict of acquittal was rendered as to the other defendants.

Gustave Schultz, of Braddocks, was acquitted as to two indictments for selling liquor to minors, and one indictment for selling without license. The county will be directed to pay the costs. The prosecutor was George Hunter.

A. J. Windstein pleaded *nolle contendre* to selling liquor on Sunday, charged by James W. Hamilton.

G. L. Smith, of the Third ward, Pittsburgh, was convicted of selling liquor without license, and acquitted of selling on Sunday, in latter case the county being directed to pay the costs. Clemmens Kreuter was the principal in each case.

Frederick Gedekoh pleaded guilty to selling liquor on Sunday, charged by James W. Hamilton. On an indictment for selling without license, a *nolle prosqui* was allowed on payment of costs.

George H. Richmond was convicted of the larceny of a set of harness, overcoat, silver spoon and a promissory note for five dollars, charged by Paul Zimmerman. He was sentenced to the Work House for two years.

Andrew Hempe, charged with keeping a ferocious dog, was acquitted. The Court directed the prosecutor to pay two-thirds of the costs, the balance to be paid by the defendant.

The case of Frank Blessing, indicted for selling liquor on election day, is on trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Jas. A. Hunter.	Charles Wagner.
Samuel Floyd.	Fred Voogle (2)
James Kinlan.	Nick Gallo.
Robert Fife.	Franz Serwith.
August Geisler.	Adam Rosenberger.
H. Lutz.	Barbara Stein.
J. P. Wacker.	Tuliy McIntyre.
Charles Bauerbach.	R. B. Canfield.
Michael Herron.	James Cauley.
J. V. Froehe.	John Farrell et al.
Sam. D. Faulkner.	Anthony Happy.
F. A. Myers.	Patrick Curby.
Th. McCarrey.	A. Fecke.
James Campbell.	Morris Freel.
Johanna Buettner.	Thos. McDonough.
John Herner.	Wm. Printy.
Henry Schupe.	Michael Sweeney.
Thos. Scanlon.	Henry Tool.
J. P. Thompson et al.	Fred Guckert.
Frank Blessing.	Thos. Kerr.
Louis Zetter.	Albert Staley.
J. Walte.	

FIRST R. P. CHURCH.

A Day of Pleasant Memories—Prospects of Success.

On last Sunday the communion season was observed in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Liberty street and Oak alley, Rev. Wm. Young, pastor, and the occasion was one of great interest to all who participated in the exercises. The day being propitious, not only the young, but many of the aged and infirm were enabled to "ascend once more the mount of Holy Communion." The pastor, Rev. Mr. Young, was assisted by an old school mate, the Rev. W. T. Wylie, of the First R. P. Church, New York City. Dr. Wylie preached a very fine sermon. The accessions to the membership numbered 33—of whom 24 were received on profession of faith, and 9 by certificate from other churches. This is said to have been the most encouraging increase that has been realized for many years. Many of these were young men and women. Yesterday thirteen children were baptized in the church This church now seems to be in a flourishing condition. The public services of the sanctuary and the weekly prayer meetings excite marked interest and command a much larger attendance than heretofore, and the Church seems to have entered upon an era of temporal and spiritual prosperity.

SPECIAL SALE
OF
Dress Goods.

Hugus & Hacke are now offering a large assortment of dress goods in all the new shades and materials at greatly reduced prices, including

Cashmeres,
Merinos,
Diagonals,
Basket Cloths,
Satin Cashmeres,
Camel's Hair Goods,
New Cloth Plaids,
Cashmere Plaids, &c.

Also an extensive stock of Mourning Goods, embracing some of the greatest bargains ever offered in

Black Alpacas,
Black Cashmeres,
Black Bombazines,
Black Diagonals, &c.,

AT
HUGUS & HACKE'S
Fifth avenue and Market street.

We Claim

For the Manhattan Spring Bed a greater elasticity, better material in manufacture, greater simplicity and convenience, and a more delightful place of rest than any other bed.
THOMPSON & Co,
84 Wood street.

THE FARMER MURDER.

The Coroner's Inquest—Examination of the Witnesses—The Verdict—The Prisoners Identified.

The adjourned inquest on the body of farmer Wahl, who was murdered on the Perryville road, mention of which has been made in our columns, was resumed yesterday in the Coroners' Office, a number of witnesses being examined. The testimony was to the effect that two men had made the attack for the purpose of obtaining money; that one of them seized the horses by the bridle while the other jumped into the wagon and demanded Mr. Wahl's "money or his life;" that the larger man, who jumped into the wagon, did the shooting; that as soon as the crime had been committed they both made their escape. A number of witnesses testified that one of the highwaymen was large and the other small, and Jacobs identified Murray and Myers as the parties who made the attack upon him and Mr. Wahl. A red handkerchief which had been found in the valise of one of the prisoners was shown to Joseph Wahl, a son of the deceased, who testified that he thought it belonged to his father. At the conclusion of the testimony, the jury, after deliberating a few minutes, rendered the following verdict:

"That Gothard Wahl came to his death, on the evening of November 12, 1874, from a wound received from a ball fired from a pistol in the hands of Wm. Murray, and we, the jury, also further find that Frederick Myers was accessory before the fact thereto.

Spring Mattresses and Bedding.

Our readers should keep in memory the popular and reputable upholstering house of E. Edmundson & Sons, No. 55 Market street, which is worthy of their confidence and patronage for several reasons. Its claim to honesty and fair dealing is unquestioned, having maintained during the many years of its business life an unblemished reputation with its numberless patrons. The selection of goods is of such an extent and variety of assortment that they are always sure to meet the varied demands of all classes. The quality of their goods is not only of any rival in superiority of style, finish or elegance. They have on hand, at reduced figures, a very large assortment of Lace Curtains, Cornices and Mantle Mirrors, in a great variety of styles. Also an unusually heavy stock of spring mattresses and bedding of all kinds at prices to accord with the times. Do you wish to furnish your house in a style of princely magnificence? Then go to Edmundson's. Or do you wish the plain and durable, the quality that combines beauty with utility? Then nowhere have you an assurance of satisfaction more complete than at Edmundson's. To the ladies, we would say, clip this out, put it in your scrap-book, and when you require any goods in the line of E. Edmundson & Sons, then go to No. 55 Market street, and verify the full truth of every word we have written. When an establishment is so long and actively engaged in business as has been the house of Edmundson & Sons, rest assured you have every guarantee required by the most shrewd and exacting customers.

European Steamship Arrivals.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at No. 165 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer America, at New York; steamer Wisconsin, at New York; steamer Colon, at New York; steamer Arragon, at New York; steamer Gaelic, at New York; steamer Baltic, at New York; steamer Belgic, at London; steamer Algeria, at Queenstown; steamer Helvetia, at Queenstown; steamer Thuringia, at Plymouth.

$10 to $1,000 invested in Stocks and Gold pay 200 per cent. a month. Send for particulars. Tums bridge & Co., Bankers, Wall St., N. Y. d43

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Forty-five persons joined the Union M. E. church, in Allegheny city, on Sunday.

····A number of fights took place, Sunday, in the twenty-fourth ward, but no one was seriously injured.

····City Treasurer Macferron, of Allegheny, yesterday redeemed and cancelled $20,000 worth of Park bonds.

····A man was knocked down last night, on Penn avenue, near the Ninth ward market house, and robbed of $30.

····A house on Cherry Alley was "pulled" last night and four colored Lotharios and two white women gobbled up.

····Alderman Logan yesterday held W. W. Knox to answer at court a charge of assault and battery on S. C. Hough.

····The Duquesne Greys will